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COMMUNIQUÉ



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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

(85)

— Since the last news update in the news and Northern Territories. They are designed to meet the growing needs

of construction, maintenance, air traffic control, communications, educational and other services in the North.

In the eastern Arctic, work has already begun at Churchill, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Whale Cove, Gjoa Haven, Cambridge Bay and Resolute.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRFIELDS IN EASTERN ARCTIC

OTTAWA (June 8, 1970) -- Construction of the first of six airfields to be built in Canada's eastern Arctic will begin early in August at Pangnirtung on Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today.

Construction will be carried out by engineers of the Canadian Armed Forces, using local labour as extensively as possible, during the next five summers.

Design is by the Ministry of Transport.

The \$2 million project for the eastern Arctic is part of a \$5,616,000 Remote Airports Program planned and financed by the Indian Affairs Department calling for a total of ten air-fields in the next nine years in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. They are designed to make Arctic regions more accessible to year-round air traffic and to improve medical, educational and other services in the North.

In the eastern Arctic, airfields are planned at Chesterfield Inlet, Pond Inlet, Whale Cove, Igloolik and Cape Dorset in addition to Pangnirtung. The communities are all located on Baffin Island or on the mainland near Hudson Bay.

Basic runway design provides for gravel strips at least 2,600 feet long and 100 feet wide, suitable for two-engine aircraft. Where possible, forces engineers will increase the size of the basic field to 4,000 feet by 150 feet to accommodate large military transport planes. Cost of these extensions, estimated at \$650,000, will be borne by the Defence Department.

Primitive airstrips accommodating only light planes are in existence at some sites but are not suitable for year-round use.

A workcrew of about 15 military engineers and heavy equipment operators from Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg will arrive at Pangnirtung (population 650) in early August. Air Transport Command will move crews and some equipment from site to site. The Department of Indian Affairs will sealift equipment and fuel to the sites, the first expected to arrive at Pangnirtung by mid-August.

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1-7026

CONSTRUCTION ON INDIAN RESERVES EXCEEDS \$1 MILLION

OTTAWA (JUNE 1, 1970) - Contracts totalling \$1,124,343 for construction and maintenance work on Indian reserves in five provinces were awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development during the three months ended May 31.

Three contracts were awarded in Alberta, one each in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario and two in British Columbia.

In Alberta, Ed Moritz Masonry and Tile Ltd. of Medicine Hat will construct 15 brick houses on the Blackfoot Reserve in the Stony-Sarcee district at a total cost of \$317,845. Thirteen homes will be built on the Morley Reserve at a cost of \$187,297 by Muttart Industries of Edmonton. On the Peigan Indian Reserve five homes will be built at a total cost of \$81,720 by D.S. Greenfield Construction Ltd. of Edmonton.

Roads on various reserves in northern Manitoba will be upgraded by the Manitoba Department of Urban Development and Municipal Affairs. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has contributed \$221,000 toward the cost of this work.

In Saskatchewan, Anderson Drilling of Assiniboia has been awarded a \$150,000 contract for boring and developing large diameter shallow wells on a number of Indian reserves.

Electrical work totalling \$66,481 will be done on the Bella Bella Indian Reserve in British Columbia by Linski Electric Ltd. of Prince Rupert. A contribution of \$50,000 has been made to the village of Masset to extend its municipal water services to the Masset Indian Reserve Boundary to provide domestic water for the residents of the village of Haida.

A contribution of \$50,000 has also been made to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for construction of a power distribution system on the Fort Hope Indian Reserve in northern Ontario.

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1-7027

MINISTER ANNOUNCES START OF SMALL BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM IN NORTH

OTTAWA (June 11, 1970) - The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced the start, effective immediately, of a loans-to-businessmen program in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Under the Small Business Loans Accounts plan, each Territory has been provided with \$300,000 for the balance of this fiscal year, ending March 31, 1971 and additional monies will be allocated for small business loans in future years.

These funds are intended to assist small businessmen who experience difficulty in obtaining capital in the two territories, particularly in the smaller centres. Maximum amount which may be borrowed by any one applicant is \$50,000.

The program is financed entirely by the Federal Government, but is administered by the Commissioners of the two territories. They will be assisted by Credit Committees appointed by the Commissioners, consisting of local businessmen and professional people. The Credit Committees will review all applications for loans and provide the Commissioners with firm recommendations.

Mr. Chrétien said that the program would be of value to small businessmen eager to expand their activities to meet the growing needs of northern residents. Assistance given to these individuals, he said, would benefit the economies of the Territories and would help to make the North more attractive to private enterprise across Canada.

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1-7029

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO RESUME

OTTAWA (June 8 1970) - The Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program suspended in July, 1969 because it was oversubscribed will be resumed effective June 22, 1970, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced here today.

Until its suspension last summer when total funds available for the program became fully committed a total of 71 applicants had received assistance or commitments of assistance for 88 separate programs of exploratory work.

A total of \$1,000,000 will be made available upon resumption of the program on a first-come first-served basis for exploration work proposed in either of the two territories.

The Regulations, which determine conditions under which assistance is granted, provide for a direct financial contribution toward the approved exploration expenditures of Canadian-held corporations incorporated in Canada and to individual Canadian citizens.

Assistance will be considered only for approved applications in which exploration activity is proposed to begin on or after June 22, 1970 or a date following approval of the application.

The guidelines to be used in processing applications will be:

1. Assistance in respect of one or more exploratory programs from a single applicant be limited in aggregate to \$50,000.

2. For the southern Yukon Territory (south of latitude 65°) assistance be limited to 20 per cent of the approved cost of an exploration program.
3. For the northern Yukon Territory and for the District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, assistance be limited to 30 per cent of the approved cost of an exploration program, and
4. For the District of Keewatin and District of Franklin, Northwest Territories assistance be limited to 40 per cent of the approved cost of an exploration program.

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1-7030

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION LENDS \$933,700 TO INDIAN FARMERS

OTTAWA (June 8, 1970) - A first-year review of the operations of the Farm Credit Corporation disclosed that 48 loans totalling \$933,700 were made to Indian farmers across Canada.

Nine loans totalling \$278,600 were made in Alberta; in British Columbia there were eight for \$130,000; Saskatchewan, 16 totalling \$149,400; Manitoba, 10 loans for \$281,000; Ontario, four amounting to \$72,600, and one in Quebec for \$22,000.

FCC loans for livestock, equipment and other improvements are available to Indian farmers on reserves who have secure right to the occupation and use of enough farmland to establish a sound farm business. Loans are guaranteed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development because reserve Indians cannot mortgage their land. The loan must be repaid in equal annual or semi-annual payments over a number of years, depending on the purpose of the loan.

Another requirement for a loan is proof of ability to follow successful farming methods. H.D. Carr, FCC Credit Policy Advisor, said that success in modern farming cannot be measured by yield per acre. It must be measured in net profit, which depends on the ability of the farmer to make the right decisions about what to produce and then finding

the best and most economical means of producing and marketing it. The fourth ingredient in successful farming, Mr. Carr said, was the individual's determination to succeed at farming. He stressed that unless all these elements are present a loan could be a detriment because the borrower would be saddled with a loan he could not repay.

Indian farmers, under the chairmanship of Chief Hilliard McNabb of the Saskatchewan Gordon Reserve, met with FCC officials recently in Regina to prepare suggestions for improving the loan program. Several of these suggestions, mainly involving streamlining of procedures and simplification of application forms have now been put into effect by the Corporation.

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1-7031

SLAVE RIVER RAPIDS PORTAGE FORT SMITH, NWT,
DECLARED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA (June 10, 1970) - At Fort Smith, NWT, 450 miles north of Edmonton, some of the roughest rapids in Canada and a portage long identified with the history of transport on the Mackenzie River, will be marked in a national historic site ceremony on June 12, 1970.

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the federal department responsible for national historic parks and sites made this announcement today.

The Fort Smith ceremony is the first of three national historic site commemorations to help mark NWT Centennial celebrations. On June 13, there will be a plaque unveiling at Fort Simpson to commemorate the oldest continuously occupied NWT community. On July 9, Her Majesty the Queen will unveil a plaque to Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

For nearly 175 years, explorers, fur traders, missionaries and miners have portaged or battled, some unsuccessfully, the Slave River Rapids. These rapids between Fort Fitzgerald, Alta., and Fort Smith, NWT, are the only navigational obstacle on the Mackenzie system between Lake Athabasca and the Arctic Ocean. The 2,500 mile-long Mackenzie, one of the world's great rivers, continues to serve a major artery of the Northwest Territories despite the growth of air transport and roads.

Unveiling the commemorative plaque at Fort Smith for the Government of Canada will be R. J. (Bud) Orange, federal member of Parliament, NWT.

The Rt. Rev. Paul Piche, OMI, of the Diocese of MacKenzie, NWT, will offer the prayer of dedication.

Other speakers will be Paul Kaeser, Mayor of Fort Smith and Donald M. Stewart, NWT Council member.

Assistant Commissioner C. W. Gilchrist and Mr. Justice Morrow will represent the Northwest Territories Government.

Chairman of the ceremony will be Allan R. Turner, Saskatchewan provincial archivist. Mr. Turner is also chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of 14 members representing all provinces that advises Mr. Chrétien on the commemoration of national historic sites.

Eleven Board members will attend the ceremony. This is the Board's first visit to the Northwest Territories and their itinerary includes Fort Simpson and Yellowknife.

Background History

The first Europeans to see the Slave River Rapids were probably Cuthbert Grant Sr. and Laurent Leroux who went down from Lake Athabasca to build the first post on Great Slave Lake in 1786. The earliest account of the rapids was made in 1789 by Sir Alexander Mackenzie who spent all of 5 June covering this stretch of less than 20 miles.

From 1786 to 1874 when the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Smith as headquarters for the Mackenzie River district, until the Second World War when a road was built to carry oil line equipment to Norman Wells, the Slave River Rapids portage took a day to cross.

Fort Smith was named to honour Donald Alexander Smith, later Lord Strathcona, a Hudson's Bay Company governor, who, in 1872, was appointed a member of the first 11-man Northwest Territories Council under the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

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1-7032

HISTORIC TRADING POST NAMED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA (June 11, 1970) - The community of Fort Simpson on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie Rivers, NWT, will be honored at a national historic site ceremony on June 13, 1970, as the oldest continuously occupied site on the Mackenzie River.

The office of the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the federal department responsible for national historic parks and sites made the announcement today.

The post at Fort Simpson was erected about 1804 by the North West Company as Fort of the Forks, and was the main post on the upper Mackenzie. A collection point for furs from more northerly posts, the post was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 and removed from the left bank to its present site in 1822. The fort was renamed after George Simpson, the then Governor of the Company's Northern Department.

Unveiling the commemorative plaque at Fort Simpson for the Government of Canada will be Stuart M. Hodgson, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Other speakers will be John W. Goodall, chairman of the Fort Simpson Centennial Committee and M. D. Fairbrother of the Northwest Territories Council.

The Rt. Rev. H. G. Cook, Bishop of Athabasca, will offer the prayer of dedication.

Chairman of the ceremony will be Allan R. Turner, Saskatchewan provincial archivist. Mr. Turner is also chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an appointed

body of 14 members which advises Mr. Chrétien on the commemoration of national historic sites. Eleven members of the Board will attend the ceremony on the Board's first visit to the Territories.

The Fort Simpson ceremony is the second of three national historic site commemorations to help mark NWT Centennial celebrations. On July 9, Her Majesty the Queen will unveil a plaque to Sir Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Providence. On June 12, the Slave River Rapids portage will be commemorated by R. J. Orange, federal Member of Parliament, NWT.

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1-7033

TWO NAMED TO TOP INDIAN AFFAIRS POSTS

OTTAWA (June, 1970) - The appointment of two senior officials to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was announced today. William McKim, 47, has been named Regional Director of Indian Affairs for Ontario and will be located in Toronto. His appointment became effective June 1.

Fernand J. Doucet, 47, will become Director of the Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch at Ottawa on June 22.

Mr. McKim was born and attended school in Dumbarton, Scotland. In 1944 he was graduated in electrical and mechanical engineering at Wolfruna College. He received training in industrial administration at Blackburn Technical College in Lancashire, England, and at the Industrial Education Institute in Boston.

He came to Canada in 1958 when he accepted a position with the Defence Research Board. In 1963, he worked with Canadian Bristol Aerojets and in 1965, became staff officer to the President of Dominion Bridge Company.

He joined the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in 1966 as Senior Program Management Evaluator and in 1968, he became Regional Director of National and Historic Parks in the Calgary region, a position he held until his recent appointment.

Mr. Doucet, born in Grande Tang, N.S. in 1923, brings with him 19 years of experience in economics. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree cum laude at St. Francis-Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S. and holds a Master of Arts from the University of Toronto specializing in economic theory.

Following his studies, he was employed as security analyst with a large firm of stockbrokers in London, England. He returned to Canada in 1952 and took a position in the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour.

In 1955 he was appointed Chief Economist for the Newfoundland Area of the Department of Fisheries and subsequently was promoted to the position of Chief of the Research and Development Section of the Employment and Labour Division.

When the Atlantic Development Board was established in 1963 he became its Senior Economist. In 1969 until now he was vice-president responsible for the Industrial Division of the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

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1-7034

1970 CANADIAN MINES RESCUE COMPETITION TO BE HELD IN YELLOWKNIFE

OTTAWA (June 11, 1970) - The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today announced that the Department is sponsoring the Fourth Annual Canadian Mines Rescue Competition to be held in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, on June 13th.

After elimination trials in their respective provinces and territories, the winning team from each of the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, will meet to decide the Canadian championship. The Competition is being held this year for the first time north of 60, and is part of the celebrations marking the centennial of the Northwest Territories.

The territorial teams will be out for their first victory since competition started in 1967. Previous wins were recorded by British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia.

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1-7035

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS
PLANNED IN OTTAWA, JUNE 22 TO JUNE 27.

OTTAWA (June 12, 1970) - An exhibition in the National Art Centre in Ottawa to celebrate the Northwest Territories Centennial, will be officially opened on Monday evening, June 22, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today. The exhibition will be open to the public from June 23 to June 27 (10 a.m. to 9 p.m.)

On June 23, 1870, Britain, by Imperial Order in Council, transferred to the Confederated Dominion of Canada her adjacent possessions in North America, known as Ruperts Land and the North Western Territories, and stipulated that the combined area be known as the Northwest Territories.

Opening night guests on June 22 will hear the Hay River Centennial Choir in choruses composed by Eileen Hayward and Grace Mitts, both of Hay River. The Department also will present the première of a film entitled "Search Into White Space", produced by the National Film Board. Eskimo drum dancers from Inuvik will complete the program.

The Mezzanine of the National Art Centre will house an exhibit of Eskimo sculptures from several collections including the Official Collection of the Canadian Government. Artifacts of the Athapaskan Indian Tribe from the Northwest Territories also will be displayed. The history of the economic expansion and potential of the Northwest Territories will be illustrated by an exposition of photos from the Public Archives and the Department's Archives.

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In the Salon, the Eskimos of Baker Lake will show
an introductory collection of prints, and etchings of the
Northwest Territories by Maurice Haycock of Ottawa
will be displayed in the Lobby.

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1-7036

ERMATINGER HOUSE AT SAULT STE. MARIE: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA (June 16, 1970) - The Ermatinger House at Sault Ste. Marie, oldest surviving stone house in northwestern Ontario, will be declared a national historic site by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, at the official opening and plaque unveiling ceremony on June 18.

The old stone house, now furnished with early 19th century and Victorian antiques and restored to its original plan, is owned by the City of Sault Ste. Marie and managed by the local Historic Sites Board.

The plaque will be unveiled by Mr. Chrétien. Other speakers will be Justice Minister and Attorney General of Ontario, Arthur A. Wishart and Mr. John R. Rhodes, Mayor of the City of Sault Ste. Marie. The ceremony will be chaired by Mr. James J. Talman, chief librarian of the University of Western Ontario and Ontario member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the advisory body on historic sites to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

BACKGROUND

Ermatinger House, known locally as the Old Stone House, was built over 150 years ago by Charles Oakes Ermatinger, a North West Company partner and later an independent fur trader, and has been in continuous use until the 1950s.

Once a stone mansion amid log cabins, Ermatinger House was a local landmark and a vital link in the North West Company supply lines from Montreal to Athabasca and beyond. As the most prominent building in what was then a frontier town, it hosted a cavalcade of 19th century notables: Lord Selkirk, artists George Catlin and Paul Kane and Arctic explorer Sir John Richardson.

After Ermatinger's departure in 1828, the house retained its prominence in the community, serving at various times as a residence, hotel, post office, and combined court house and church. In 1860 the first court of General Sessions of Sault Ste. Marie was held there under Col. John Price.

In 1962 the Old Stone House, reconverted into an apartment building, was threatened with demolition. The Sault Ste. Marie 49th Regiment and Historical Society initiated a local fund-raising campaign for preservation of the house. And in 1964 the then Department of Indian Affairs and Natural Resources contributed toward the purchase and restoration of the structure.

To bring back the original character of the building, the fine woodwork and flooring of the interior were exposed, handsplit shingles were used to reconstruct the roof, and even paint was mixed according to the original formula.

In 1967, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Ermitanger House was declared of national historic importance.

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1-7037

INDIAN AUTHOR'S BOOK TO BE PRESENTED TO NATIONAL LIBRARY

OTTAWA (June 22, 1970) - One of the most important books to come out of the North, *Trapping Is My Life*, written by the late John Tetso, a Slavey Indian, will be presented to the National Library on June 23 at 11 a.m. by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Lachlan MacRae, Associate National Librarian, will accept the book on behalf of Guy Sylvestre, National Librarian.

The book, to be released on June 23, the official 100th birthday of the Northwest Territories, is a collection of short stories that John Tetso wrote for Catholic Voice, a mission bulletin. They were gathered by the Oblate Missionaries and with their assistance, Mrs. Jane Tetso, the author's widow, presented them to Bud Orange, Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories. With the help of Mrs. David Molson, a noted patron of the arts of Montreal, the book was published by Peter Martin of Toronto. It is illustrated by Lorne H. Bouchard, R.C.A.

It is a cheerful book. The author was able to present the true north in terms used by the original inhabitants. He came to grips with nature early in life and found it a give and take contest until eventually the land claims its own whether it be the bones of animals or men. The book, which portrays this life with simplicity and accuracy, will find a lasting place in the true literature of the north. Its author, as an Indian, has joined the illustrious, but limited ranks of native writers in Canada.

THE AUTHOR

John Tetso was born in 1921 at Fort Simpson, N.W.T. in the heart of the Slavy tribe of the Mackenzie Indians. His parents, Francis Tetso and Julie Tatsete had never attended school. In 1930, they asked that their children, John and Freddy, be enrolled in the Oblate boarding school at Fort Providence. After three years, they were withdrawn from the school by their parents because they felt the boys had received enough book knowledge and it was time for them to learn to earn a living from the bush. John had completed Grade 4 and was then 12 years old.

Back with his family, he started his life in the bush at Two Islands camp some 32 miles north of Fort Simpson and soon became keen to learn all the secrets of a successful life of trapping. In 1936, he moved to a winter camp at Sibbeston Lake, 60 miles west. His hunting ground extended from there to North Nahanni. Several years later, he met Jane Cassien from Fort Wrigley and in 1950 they were married. In 1952, he was elected Chief of the Fort Simpson Band for a two-year term. However, Tetso soon found out that urban living was not for him and he returned to his traplines.

In 1962, John Tetso started writing a monthly diary for publication in Catholic Voice, a mission bulletin. His writings, which told how the woods provided unparalleled abundance, drew the attention of many readers. It is these articles that have been gathered together and published. He died on the trail in 1964, leaving his son Ernest, to carry on work on the trapline. His two daughters, Virginia and Florence, are living with the writer's widow.

G.W. Neville
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1-7038

WOLSELEY BARRACKS TO BECOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA (June 24, 1970) - Wolseley Barracks, "A" block at London, Ontario, the earliest structure of the headquarters complex of the Royal Canadian Regiment and one of the first establishments of the Canadian Permanent Military Force will be commemorated as a national historic site Friday, June 26.

The building, constructed in 1886, is typical of military architecture of the time and is still used by the RCR to house the Regimental Museum and several offices.

The commemoration ceremony and unveiling of French and English plaques to be mounted at the entrance, coincides with the annual garden party of the regiment.

Russell C. Honey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will unveil the plaques on behalf of the minister.

Chairman for the ceremony is Dr. James J. Talman, Chief Librarian, University of Western Ontario and member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an advisory agency to the Department in its historic sites program.

Introductory remarks will be made by Colonel C. D. Simpson, C. D., Commander, Canadian Forces Base, London.

The barracks originally housed "D" Company of the Infantry School Corps which later evolved into the Royal Canadian Regiment. Following installation of headquarters at Wolseley Barracks in 1923, all regimental occasions have been observed there, including the presentation of new colours by the Earl of Bessborough in 1923 and the 50th anniversary celebrations of the regiment in 1933.

Originally named the "Infantry School Building" the barracks took its new name after Viscount Wolseley who in 1899 became honorary colonel of the regiment.

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1-7039

ESKIMO SCULPTURE CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (June 26, 1970) - The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today the winners of the Eskimo Sculpture Contest. The contest was open to competitors throughout the Arctic, and offered purchase awards totalling \$4,000.

Top prizewinner was Eegeechiak, from Cape Dorset, awarded \$2,000 and runner-up with a prize of \$1,000 was Latcholiassie, also from Cape Dorset. The third and fourth place winners, each winning \$500 prizes, are Karoo Ashevak from Spence Bay, and Panelak from Pond Inlet.

An exhibit committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. John Robertson of Ottawa, and whose members included Jean-Noël Poliquin of Montréal, James A. Houston of New York, and Mr. F. Fehely of Toronto, examined 286 submissions from 22 different communities in Canada's Northland. Besides awarding four cash prizes, the committee also gave eight honourable mentions to sculptors from Arctic Bay, Broughton, Eskimo Point, Pangnirtung, Pelly Bay, Rankin Inlet, and Spence Bay.

The winning sculptures join the National Museum of Man's collection and the winners will be given, besides prize money, gold medals to mark the first and second place awards, and silver medals for the third and fourth places.



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1-7040

INDIAN AFFAIRS MINISTER JEAN CHRETIEN RELEASES
MACKENZIE DELTA TASK FORCE REPORT

OTTAWA (June 29, 1970) - Some of the key recommendations of the Mackenzie Delta task force on conservation already are being implemented, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Honourable Jean Chrétien said. The report of the task force, as presented to the department, was released by the Minister today.

The ten-man task force, composed of conservation, university and industry representatives, was commissioned by the Minister to report on the possibility of environmental disturbances arising from industrial development in the North--especially from oil and gas geophysical and drilling operations.

The report, compiled after a five-day inspection tour of the Northwest Territories region last month indicates that "development and conservation interests need not be diametrically opposed to each other but can work together to their mutual benefit and to the benefit of all Canadians" Mr. Chrétien said in a formal reply to the task force.

The group reported some damage to the environment but tentatively concluded it was minimal. Further inspection trips will be needed to study the environment during different seasons. However, they did report that the representatives of oil companies in the area are aware of the need to consider environmental aspects and frank dialogue with industry will go a long way towards solving problems.

The trip and report were very worthwhile, Mr. Chrétien said, "provided we do not let the matter end here".

In outlining steps being taken for conservation in the North, Mr. Chrétien said field organizations are already being developed to administer and enforce proposed land use regulations in areas of industrial activity.

The regulations to be made pursuant to amendments to the Territorial Lands Act will be promulgated as soon as possible, he said. As suggested by the task force, the regulations will be continually held in review, he said "and will be subject to change in the light of information received from the task force... or from other sources".

The department's land use staff also will take on the job of identifying and protecting "special reserve" areas which have particular ecological, biological, archeological, geographical, geological or historical importance which should be left undisturbed.

The task force stated that the timing of the trip was such that a follow up inspection trip will be necessary this summer in order to observe the effect that winter operations have on the land after the ground surface has thawed.

Mr. Chrétien agreed and said departmental officials are preparing for another trip and the "willing participation of natural scientists in the task force has served to demonstrate to industry the very real assistance they can obtain from this group in the execution of their own economically oriented endeavours".

In announcing the programs for the maintenance of the environment Mr. Chrétien said development of the North "must not leave behind it a trail of unsightly scars" but stressed that regulations to protect the environment "would not be so stringent as to discourage industry and developers in the North". And, according to the task force report, the oil companies are making "considerable efforts in adapting their operations to Northern conditions in the interests of good conservation practices".

Members of the task force were: R. C. Passmore, executive director, Canadian Wildlife Federation; Gavin Henderson, executive director, National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada; Dr. William Fuller, professor of zoology, University of Alberta; Dr. J. D. H. Lambert, professor of botany, Carleton University; Dr. J. C. Ritchie, professor of biology, Dalhousie University; Mr. Thomas Watmore, Imperial Oil Ltd.; Mr. E. M. Lakusta, Gulf Oil Ltd.; Mr. Max Wapnford, Shell Oil Co.; Mr. Richard Hill, manager, Inuvik Research Laboratory; and Mr. Frank McCall, regional director of resources, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yellowknife, N. W. T.

Formation of the Mackenzie Delta task force was announced by Mr. Chrétien May 4, as part of a four point program on Northern conservation which includes: a \$500, 000 Arctic Land Use Research (ALUR) program; Northern Land Use Regulations; and Summer Trials of Track Vehicles.

The ALUR program is well underway, Mr. Chrétien said "and some of the researchers involved are already in the field".

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT ON SPECIAL INSPECTION
TRIP TO THE MACKENZIE DELTA REGION BY THE TASK
FORCE ON NORTHERN CONSERVATION.

Observations on Seismic Lines

Five areas inspected. Little damage to the environment apparent. But task force recommends summer checks must be carried out. Effect of exploration in the Delta area minimal compared to natural deltaic processes, but snow obliterated lines in the Yukon Slope making inspection difficult. Minimal damage in the Old Crow Flats area but caribou movements, while not impeded, tended to follow the lines making a study on the effects on vegetation necessary. The four seismic lines run in the Parsons Lake area should be checked for erosion particularly as the bordering Caribou Hills are botanically unique. Activity in the Yuktoyaktuk Peninsula requires further study.

Winter Roads

Inspection of roads generally inconclusive. Effects of heavy winter traffic must be studied in summer.

Campsites

Elimination of garbage and wastes considered a minor problem and generally well handled by burial, burning or removal.

Only one group of six oil drums was discarded on site after oil company activity.

Conclusions

1. Oil companies are making efforts to avoid environmental damage.
2. Companies have responsible management and the necessary resources to develop techniques to cope with exploration and development in the sensitive environment.
3. Problems still remain which necessitate expanded and coordinated research and experimentation.
4. The timing of the May trip precluded the task force from conclusively testing the thesis that irreparable damage to tundra surface.
5. The various interests represented agreed that frank dialogue can contribute to acceptable solutions of special problems in Northern Resource development.

6. The effects of surface activity vary substantially from one land form region to another. Any regulations governing operations would have to take these differences into account.

Recommendations

1. A second inspection trip should be planned for July 27 to August 9.
2. Land Use Regulations should be brought into effect as soon as possible but they should remain subject to modification in light of new information which may be supplied later by the task force or other sources. An administrative unit should be set up in the Inuvik area to ensure uniform interpretation and application of the regulations along with adequate enforcement staff.
3. Special reserves should be set up under the International Biological Program (IBP) as part of a nation-wide network of ecological reserves because of unique biological, archeological, geographical or historical importance. Information should be amassed on such sites, operators warned of their location and enforcement staff provided.
4. There is a need for coordinated research by the federal government, industry, universities and private foundations. High priority should be given to disseminating existing information, particularly concerning areas where high ice-content (super-saturated) permafrost occurs; detailed

mapping of surficial geology; and studies on short and long term reaction to disturbance of soils and plant communities overlaying various kinds of permafrost terrain.

REPORT ON SPECIAL INSPECTION TRIP

TO THE

MACKENZIE DELTA REGION

Introduction

The terms of reference and logistic details for the activities of the special inspection trip were outlined in the letter of April 22, 1970, from Mr. A. D. Hunt (A/Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Development). Mr. Hunt pointed out that the trip was planned as a response to an expression of concern that "development, particularly in the oil and gas sector, is proceeding at too rapid a pace in this region and that, as a consequence, irreparable environmental damage may be occurring." "The trip.....is intended to test this thesis and offer constructive suggestions to the Minister on how development procedures may be modified so as to reduce, or eliminate, serious ecological side effects." Mr. Hunt then enumerated the following precise terms of reference:

- "1. Investigate and describe current environmental problems associated with resource development operations in the Mackenzie Delta region.
2. Make recommendations on land use or other stipulations that could be incorporated immediately into the department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's Land Use Regulations and which would further reduce damage to the environment.
3. Make recommendations and establish priorities on problems for which longer term research is required under the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's Arctic Land Use Research Program (ALUR).
4. Make a written report on the above matters to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development."

It is essential that the present report be prefaced by the following qualifications and limitations:

1. The group was not furnished with documentation on the past and present industrial activities in the region, and on the extent and nature of research and surveys by government and other agencies. To some extent, through the excellent cooperation of the industrial representatives and from the information available at the Research Laboratory, Inuvik, this deficiency was overcome. However, the effectiveness of the trip could have been enhanced substantially by more carefully planned and documented preliminary work.
2. The group lacked any specific information on the Land Use Regulations which are being formulated currently, and this hampered seriously the effectiveness and relevance of any discussion and recommendations in this regard.
3. The timing and duration of the trip, as is well recognized by all concerned, were entirely inappropriate. In early May, industrial exploration activities were at their lowest level; winter work had stopped, with few exceptions, and summer season work had not started. Also, the climatic conditions of the time of year (maximum snow cover and frozen ground) precluded any serious, critical examination of surface conditions.

In view of these serious shortcomings, this hastily written report cannot be considered as an adequate and comprehensive comment on the problems outlined in Mr. Hunt's letter. The conclusions and recommendations in this report make more specific reference to this matter.

Account of Activities

The group assembled at the Research Laboratory at 1630 on 12 May for a preliminary discussion of objectives and plan of attack. It was agreed, after discussion, to accept the offer of Imperial to use a twin otter for the first day which would cover generally the Tuk Peninsula and region immediately north and east of Inuvik.

The first trip began at 0945 from Inuvik airport in poor flying weather. The ceiling was less than 1,000 feet with light snow. It was necessary to go IFR to Tuk, then let down to ground contact. The IOE winter road was followed at low altitude past IOE rig 2 (Atkinson M-33) and the discovery well site. A detour was made to the gravel pits which provided pads for the rigs. A landing was made at IOE rig 4 (Natagak H-50) and the group divided, one part inspecting the rig, including sanitary and garbage disposal, the remainder going by bombardier to visit a working seismic crew and see a recent line. A line cut in 1968-69 and reploughed this year was also checked.

From rig 4 the party proceeded to Tuk, arriving at 1245, for lunch at the Continental Shelf Project. Discussion disclosed the fact that there was no suitable surface transportation with which to see the 1965 summer lines. It was, therefore, agreed to check this line from the air and hope that a landing within walking distance would be possible. Departed Tuk at 1410 and picked up the summer line. Tom Watmore indicated where serious thermokarst effects had developed. Lost contact with line and circled to pick it up. Landing not feasible along the line. Landed on small lake at 1430 and walked part of a winter line along shore. Airborne at 1515 and flew to Eskimo Lakes to pick up other end of 1965 summer line. Followed line back to the coast, although pilot lost it a couple of times in the poor visibility. Reached coast at 1545 and proceeded to Gulf rig (Reindeer C-38) south of Parsons Lake where a landing was made at 1605 for a tour of the rig and inspection of an adjacent seismic line.

From the Gulf rig the party flew to Tununuk and looked at some lines and an abandoned well site on Richards Island (Tununuk K-10). From here we returned to the Caribou Hills and followed them down past Reindeer Station to Inuvik checking Gulf seismic lines en route. We were forced to come off the Hills to the Delta by lowering weather. Inuvik was reached at 1830.

At about 2100 a meeting was convened at the Research Lab which was attended by party chiefs from operating companies in addition to Task Force members. There was a general discussion of problems associated with cutting seismic lines, drilling, garbage and waste disposal etc. Tom Watmore outlined his new duties as Environmental Officer for IOE. Ed Lakusta explained the Arctic Petroleum Operators Association and its objectives. The meeting adjourned about 2300 hours.

The party received a real break in the weather on 14 May which was CAVU with a temperature of about 10F. This enabled a single engined Otter to cross Richardson Mountains for the Old Crow Flats. Departure was at 0950 and the eastern edge of the flats was reached at 1050. Seismic lines running across the flats were noted, also toward the Old Crow River massive signs of caribou movement but no animals.

The camp and access road of Northern Oil Exploration Ltd. (NOEL) were checked and one of their seismic lines was followed to the northwest. At 1125 we circled the Canadian Wildlife Service cabin hoping to be able to land to refuel. The ice was full of holes suggesting heavy overflow and the pilot declined to attempt a landing which meant a return to the delta for fuel. A seismic line was followed back to the abandoned camp site and a landing made at 1145. The camp site and a section of the access road were inspected on foot.

The return to Aklavik was made at high altitude. After a re-fuelling stop we departed at 1445 for the IOE well site at Blow River. This section was flown at low enough elevation to enable recognition of hare and ptarmigan tracks. The well (IOE Blow River) was reached at 1530 and again the party split up. Two members went by surface to the gravel pit on Blow River and the remainder flew at low level across the tundra to Herschel Island. Seismic lines were seen en route. Return was along the coast in order to observe natural thermokarst features, then along the IOE access road from Shingle Point to the rig.

Blow River was departed at 1740 and the flight terminated at Inuvik at 1840. The low level flight across the delta crossed a battery of Shell seismic lines. Most of the party accepted the hospitality of Shell for dinner, after which they visited the experimental pipeline near Inuvik.

The Task Force reassembled at the Research Station at 0900 15 May to consider and prepare its report.

Observations

Lines were observed in each of the following areas and the numbered comments refer to our observations by area.

1. Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula
2. Parsons Lake
3. Delta
4. Yukon Slope
5. Old Crow Flats

Seismic Lines

1. One seismic crew was observed running a line. There was little, if any, indication of surface disturbance. Because of increased activity in the area, summer observations are suggested.
2. Winter run lines reflect little surface damage. The Caribou Hills that border the area are botanically unique and the four seismic lines that have been cut in four valleys should be checked this coming summer to determine possible damaging effects, i. e. erosion.
3. Effect of exploration minimal compared to effect of natural deltaic processes.
4. From observations last summer (1969) the area appears to be a critical one. Snow tended to obliterate all lines, even those cut this past winter, so that it is difficult to comment on effects. The area should receive detailed study next summer.
5. Seismic line operations indicate minimal damage, however, several creeks were seen to have plant debris (trees, shrubs) lying in them that could lead to damming. Caribou movements did not appear to be impeded by the seismic lines but they did tend to follow the lines. Because of this, the lines should be checked next summer to determine the possible effects the increased traffic may have on vegetation recovery.

Winter Roads

Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula roads runs across lakes wherever possible. It is impossible to comment on the effects that continual heavy winter traffic will have on the tundra portions. Needs to be studied next summer.

Parsons Lake - Inuvik little of the road was observed, however, all dams across creeks have been removed. Because of the nature of the topography the road should be checked next summer.

Delta roads where practical are on river ice.

Blow River-Shingle Point access road - no comment other than, because of the heavy traffic, it should be revisited for study. Gravel bed - drill rig road has minimal superficial disturbance of hummocks. Because of the amount of traffic the road should be studied following the spring thaw. That part of the road from the creek bed to the top of the bank was considered to be ice free and possible long term damage would be minimal. Studies are needed this summer both on the road and in the adjacent undisturbed river bank.

Old Crow Flats operating methods used on the terminal portion of the access road resulted in the closing down of the operation. Methods were changed to comply with acceptable procedures and the operation was allowed to start up again. There was a substantial amount of surface material removed both on the road and at the camp site. The possible long term effects are not known - needs to be observed.

Gravel Sources

Blow River source material was taken from both the hillside and the deposition side of the river. The granular material was dry, appearing to have a low water content, and therefore relatively easy to remove. Observations are needed this coming spring and summer to determine the effect of water flow over the site. Information was not available to the operators on whether the site was a spawning ground. Because the site was selected during the winter, it is recommended that every effort be made to select future sites during the summer.

At Atkinson Point gravel was taken from the lake edge above the high water level. The site should be observed this summer.

Campsites

Gravel pads were used at drill-rig sites where a source was readily available. In areas where unavailable, board walks suspended on blocks were constructed. All such rigs will be operating over the spring break-up and into the summer season and should be revisited. Garbage is handled by burning, burial or removal from site.

On seismic sites garbage is a minor problem - several old sites were observed in a littered condition. In general, however, the problem is being well handled.

Abandoned fuel drums were notable for their absence. Very few drums were seen and some of these were undoubtedly in active caches. Only one group of six barrels was determined to be debris resulting from oil company activity. Most of the drums seen were along the coast from Herschel Island to Shingle Point and probably came from a variety of sources.

Conclusions

1. With respect to the companies whose operations we visited, we conclude that they are aware of environmental problems in the North and are making a determined effort to avoid serious environmental damage.
2. We feel it is fortunate that there are companies operating in the area having responsible management and the resources for developing the technology necessary to cope with the special problems of exploration and development in this difficult and sensitive environment.
3. We conclude also that there are still numerous problems for which complete and satisfactory solutions have yet to be developed and that there is therefore very urgent need for expanded and coordinated research and experimentation oriented towards the solution of these problems.
4. While the mission has provided a valuable opportunity to observe conditions prevailing at this time of year and the way in which the companies involved are adapting to meet these conditions, the timing and duration of the trip, without further observation, precludes the task force from testing the thesis that irreparable environmental damage may be occurring. However, we have concluded, tentatively, that, in areas lacking super-saturated ground ice, current exploration techniques are not likely to cause irreparable damage to the tundra surface.
5. We conclude that the dialogue and frank discussions generated during the course of the trip among the various interests represented on the task force cannot help but contribute to acceptable solution of the special problems related to resource development in the North.

6. On the basis of previous and current investigations in the area, the effects of surface activity vary substantially from one land form region to another. Any regulations governing operations should take this into account.

Recommendations

(1) Timing and Duration

A second inspection trip should be planned for the period July 27 to August 9. Advance planning is essential to ensure availability of people and allow them to plan the most effective use of their time. For some phases of the study helicopter support will be essential and should be secured in advance.

(2) Documentation

Any future study group should be furnished with all available information on the following items:

Land Use Regulations;

Past, present and imminent exploration activity;

Government, industrial and university research in the area.

(3) Land Use Regulations

The task force recommends that the Land Use Regulations

- (a) be brought into effect as soon as possible,
- (b) be reviewed following the recommended summer inspection, and
- (c) that the stipulation remain subject to modification in the light of new information, whether from the Task Force or other sources.

(4) Administration

It is recommended that there be

- (a) an administrative unit in the Inuvik area to ensure uniform interpretation and application of the regulations, and
- (b) an adequate inspection and enforcement staff composed of people with sufficient knowledge and understanding of arctic environmental problems and an adequate budget.

(5) Special Reserves

There are in the western arctic region a number of areas of special importance. Some of these are, or should be, part of the nationwide network of ecological reserves to be established under the aegis of the International Biological Program (IBP). Others are unique, either for their biological, archeological, geographical, historical or geological importance, and warrant protection from unnecessary disturbance.

The Task Force recommends that the Minister

- (a) assemble information on sites of special significance from all available sources including IBP, National Museum of Canada, Government agencies such as C. W. S. and G. S. C., universities, private institutions and individuals;
- (b) draw the attention of all operators to the existence of the sites by noting their location, extent, significance and special techniques required for exploration permits, and
- (c) take such further steps as may be feasible to ensure the permanent protection of these sites.

(6) Research

There appears to be a need for coordination of research conducted by the Federal Government, industry, the universities and private foundations in order to avoid needless duplication and maximize research benefits per dollar invested.

Meanwhile, much information of immediate practical value is now available and ought to be used. We recommend that high priority be given to assembling and making widely known, information on the following:

- (a) areas where high ice content (supersaturated) permafrost occurs;
- (b) detailed mapping of surficial geology;
- (c) studies on the short and long term reaction to disturbance of soils and plant communities overlying various kinds of permafrost terrain.

Acknowledgements

The members of the Task Force wish to express their indebtedness to Imperial Oil Limited, Gulf Oil, Shell Canada, and the Polar Continental Shelf Project for facilities and hospitality extended at various times during the trip. We also wish to record our thanks to Messrs. F. A. McCall and R. M. Hill for providing information and space and arranging transportation for the second day's travel.

Inuvik, N. W. T.
May 15, 1970.

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1-7041

TECHNICAL BREAKTHROUGH IN BUILDING INVENTORY
PROMISES NEW LIFE FOR OLD BUILDINGS

OTTAWA (June 29 1970) - The Canadian Inventory of
Historic Buildings, a computer-based 10-year screening
program to survey, analyse and categorize 100,000 buildings
built before 1880 in eastern Canada and before 1914 in
western Canada will start this summer.

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the department responsible for the preservation and commemoration of national historic parks, made the announcement today.

It is believed that the inventory represents a world breakthrough for Canada, in that it is coded for computer processing, and at the same time establishes objective criteria for style classification.

The inventory, consisting of three phases, will begin with a survey to produce a broad view of our whole architectural heritage. Phase one will record the exteriors of 100,000 buildings over five years. At the completion of phase one, seven million items of information will have been processed. Phase two will study the interiors and architectural details of 10,000 buildings selected as a result of the first study. By the end of phase three, this number will be further reduced to a few thousand. Documentary research will verify the antiquity of these buildings.

This month survey teams from a field staff will visit all provinces on the first phase of the inventory. Mainly, their attention will be on those areas threatened with demolition or neglect.

The basis of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings is a new vocabulary of critical building elements on a simplified inventory recording form. The simplified form makes it possible for laymen working under team captains to do the field survey and team captains themselves require only routine training. Most important this bypasses the need for a large cadre of trained architects and architectural historians to do the footwork. Their knowledge will be used to evaluate data and interpret results.

The inventory will be open-ended so that categories and information can be added without invalidating the whole pattern of storage, retrieval and use.

It is estimated that there are some two and a half million buildings in Canada but there is no comprehensive record of buildings of architectural and historical importance.

"The purpose of the architectural inventory is to provide an information bank so we may know what we have, where it is, and how best we might use it," Mr. Chrétien said.

When completed, relevant sections of the inventory will be sent to the provinces. As an information bank, the inventory will be a valuable resource for architectural

historians, sociologists, urban renewal planners, geographers, economists, art students, other interested groups or individuals, and will be available through the Public Archives of Canada.

"As acquisition and restoration costs can run to six-figures per building, it is essential that funds be committed to the best structures," Mr. Chrétien said.

The shortage of resources at all levels of government for the preservation of Canada's architectural heritage makes it imperative to avoid premature commitment of funds to any one building without knowledge of what other similar structures exist. The inventory will provide a basis for priorities, essential because of very high costs.

The concepts of the inventory have been discussed with other federal agencies, provincial organizations concerned with preservation, and the Historic Buildings Committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Mr. Chrétien said that the preliminary assessments of the summer's field work will be sent to all provinces and to private associations active in this field for review and soliciting comments and advice. The Minister expects that the inventory will provide a valuable basis for federal-provincial co-operation in preserving

the best buildings with the highest historical and architectural significance throughout Canada.

"In every developed country planners are struggling with this problem of building inventory. Canada has an opportunity to set an example which might well be followed by other countries," Mr. Chrétien said.

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1-7043

APPOINT KOUCHIBOUGUAC FISHING RIGHTS NEGOTIATOR

OTTAWA (June 30, 1970) - Dougald Stewart, 60, a former fisherman, has been retained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to negotiate compensation for the loss of fishing privileges with fishermen who have been living or fishing in the new Kouchibouguac National Park, New Brunswick, the department announced today.

Mr. Stewart, a resident of Saint-Louis-de-Kent, N.B., was a fisherman in the park area from 1934 to 1946. Since 1947 he has been manager of the W.S. Loggie Ltd. fish plant in the park. He has an intimate knowledge of the fishing operations and their value, and he personally knows the 166 fishermen affected.

Commercial fishing is not allowed in national parks and as the new park extends into Northumberland Strait, fishermen will henceforth have to fish outside the park boundary. However, a wharf for their use will be retained.

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1-7044

JEAN-LOUIS LÉGARÉ, SASKATCHEWAN PEACE-KEEPER COMMEMORATED

OTTAWA, (July 7, 1970) - Jean-Louis Légaré, the Quebec-born pioneer who convinced chief Sitting Bull to lead his 4,000 Sioux Indians back to the United States, will be honoured on July 8 at Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan; the community he founded a century ago.

The Sioux, British allies by tradition, sought Canadian protection following their defeat of General Custer's troops at Little Big Horn. This was at a time when Canada had begun a series of Indian treaties to permit peaceful settlement of her own West.

A National Historic Sites Service monument and plaque will be unveiled to commemorate Légaré's roles as community leader and benefactor and his contributions to peace-keeping in the Canadian West, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Jean Chrétien announced today.

The plaque will be unveiled by J. A. Mongrain, Member of Parliament for Trois-Rivières, representing the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Chairman of the ceremony will be Marc Le Terreur, one of the two Quebec members of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and professor of history at the University of Laval. Among the speakers will be the Hon. W. R. Thatcher, Premier of Saskatchewan. A grand-nephew of Jean-Louis Légaré, the most Rev. Henri Légaré (Bishop of Shefferville and Labrador), will dedicate the monument. A eulogy will be delivered by Roger Lalonde, president of the French-Canadian Cultural Association of Saskatchewan.

The commemorative monument, a textured concrete structure mounted on steel brackets, is located on part of the

80 acres of land donated during his lifetime by Jean-Louis Légaré for a community church and rectory.

BACKGROUND

Jean-Louis Légaré was born at St. Jacques, Montcalm County, Quebec, in 1841. In 1871 he went west to open a trading post in Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan, and was that community's first white settler. He became leader of the settlement and the trusted friend and unofficial spokesman for the Indian and Métis inhabitants.

Légaré's place in Canadian history was secured by his effective handling of the Sitting Bull crisis -- a situation that was menacing the peace in the Canadian West. In the north-western United States, Indian restiveness of the 1860s erupted in 1876 in the battle at the Little Big Horn. There Sitting Bull and his followers wiped out General Custer's troops. With the American Cavalry at their heels and with the impression that they would be welcomed and protected in British territory, the chief and his 4,000 men fled to the Wood Valley settlement of Willow Bunch.

From 1876 to 1880, at considerable expense to himself, Légaré fed the Chief and his followers. As an intermediary between the American authorities and the Sioux, he ultimately persuaded the Indians to return to the United States where they

were given safe passage. He thus removed a source of Canadian-American embarrassment and averted a disruptive situation in the newly-settled west.

Légaré is also credited with persuading the Métis in the Willow Bunch area not to take part in the North West Rebellion, and with organizing them as government scouts.

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1-7045

QUEEN TO UNVEIL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AT FORT PROVIDENCE N. W. T.

OTTAWA (July 6, 1970) - Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II will unveil a monument to explorer Sir Alexander Mackenzie in Fort Providence, July 9, during the Royal tour of the Northwest Territories, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

The unveiling of an English-French plaque mounted on a large boulder will follow an address by the minister, whose department is responsible for the marking of national historic sites.

Highlights of the visit of the Royal Party to Fort Providence also includes start of the 19-day 1,100-mile Sir Alexander Mackenzie Canoe Race to Inuvik by His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, the presentation of the chiefs of all the NWT Indian bands, and a demonstration of Indian games.

The canoe race and the monument commemorate the voyage of Mackenzie in 1789 when he became the first European to travel on the river later named after him and descend its length to the Arctic Ocean.

The commemoration to Mackenzie will be the third national historic site marking during the Centenary of the Territories. The Slave River Rapids Portage at Fort Smith, and Fort Simpson -- oldest continuously occupied N.W.T. community -- were commemorated in June.

Chairman for the Mackenzie ceremony is A. R. Turner,
chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of
Canada, an advisory body to the Northern Affairs Minister.
Territories Commissioner Stuart Hodgson will attend the
ceremony.

M. Porter
995-6206

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1-7046

WILDLIFE CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS IMPACT OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

OTTAWA (July 8, 1970) - Environmental aspects of northern resource development will be a major topic of discussion at the 34th annual federal-provincial wildlife conference, to be held this year in Yellowknife, N.W.T., July 14 to 16. The agenda was released today by the Canadian Wildlife Service, a branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, sponsor of the conference.

A panel composed of scientists from the Canadian Wildlife Service, the U. S. Department of the Interior and the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources will discuss the impact of oil exploration, water diversion schemes and other developments on the eco-systems of the north.

Salvatore DeLeonardis, a land management specialist with the U. S. Department of Interior in Alaska will report on the effects of accelerated oil exploration in Alaska; and R. C. Passmore, executive director of the Canadian Wildlife Federation, will review the history of economic development of the north and some of the underlying causes for acceleration, and the potential environmental effects it may have. Frank Quinn, a planner with the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, will discuss proposals for diverting water from the Northwest Territories to the prairie provinces.

A paper on the ecology of the Peace-Athabasca Delta will be given by Herman J. Dirschl of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Co-chairmen of the panel will be J. A. Bryant of the Eastern Region and W. E. Stevens of the Western Region, both of the Canadian Wildlife Service, who will give short papers providing an ecological overview of the northern economic development in their two regions.

At a separate session Norman Sigsworth of the federal Department of Transport in Vancouver will report on oil spill

contingency plans. He will be followed by J. A. Keith, head of the pesticides section in the Canadian Wildlife Service, who will talk about recent results and implications of pesticides research by the Service.

A new feature of this annual federal-provincial conference will be a half-day forum exclusively for provincial delegates to discuss matters of common interest.

The original purpose of this conference of federal and provincial wildlife officials was mainly to discuss proposed changes in bag limits, season opening dates and other amendments to the federal regulations for hunting migratory birds. This remains an important purpose of the meeting and several sessions are devoted to this topic. The new regulations for the coming fall season are usually announced one or two weeks after the conference, when the amendments have been passed by the governor in council.

Meetings of the Canadian Fur Council and of the polar bear and caribou committees are held in conjunction with the federal-provincial conference.

Summary of agenda

July 14 - Report on the activities of the Canadian Wildlife Service, by Dr. John S. Tener, Director; various general reports and a closed session on the migratory bird regulations.

July 15 - is given over to events being planned by the Territorial Government.

July 16 - provincial forum in the morning; afternoon devoted
to panel discussion of environmental concerns.

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Cameron (613) 995-6131

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1-7047

**TRUSTEES, DIRECTORS NAMED TO RE-ORGANIZED
CANADIAN ARCTIC PRODUCERS LTD.**

OTTAWA (July 14, 1970) - Two trustees and six new directors have been appointed to Canadian Arctic Producers Ltd. (CAP), the Northern Indian and Eskimo arts, crafts and gourmet food marketing agency recently re-organized and re-financed by the federal government, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

In outlining the re-organization in a speech to the Eskimo co-operative at Cape Dorset, N.W.T., Mr. Chrétien said the objective of the government's involvement in CAP is to eventually hand over marketing control to the co-operatives themselves.

In the interim he named N.W.T. Commissioner Stuart Hodgson and Sylvain Cloutier, Deputy Minister (Taxation), Department of National Revenue, as the new trustees. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has underwritten \$400, 000 in \$1.00 par value seven per cent redeemable preferred shares and is prepared to loan CAP up to \$250, 000 over the next two years.

After 1972 CAP is expected to use profits and private financial institutions to finance further growth, repay loans and redeem the preferred shares from the government while the co-operatives will be gradually acquiring the 200, 000 shares of common stock in the company.

Given this objective, it was necessary to provide strong Northern representation on the board of directors, Mr. Chrétien said. The new members, who will report to the trustees, include: Terry Ryan, secretary-treasurer, West Baffin Co-operative,

Cape Dorset; Celestino Magpah, president, Issatik Co-operative, Whale Cove; Walter Porter, president Kekertak Co-operative, Gjoa Haven; and Jim Houston, well known artist-author who was largely responsible for the early recognition of Eskimo art. Also appointed were Barry Yates, acting director, Northern Economic Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Urban Joseph, Superintendent of Marketing, Toronto Dominion Bank. Remaining on the board are: E.A. Ballantyne, director of Industry and Development, N.W.T. Government; and Terry Phalen, president, Co-operative Union of Canada.

The immediate effect of the re-funding has been to speed up payments for works of art shipped South to CAP's Ottawa headquarters, Mr. Chrétien said. Since CAP was formed in 1965 under the sponsorship of the Co-operative Union of Canada as a break-even operation supported by the government, producers have had to ship on consignment and then wait for several weeks or months until a sale was made before receiving payment.

Payment on receipt has already resulted in a cheque for more than \$170, 000 to the Cape Dorset Co-operative, he said, and the new system "will allow your members and those of the other co-operatives to sell more fine things to the many people in the South who want to buy what you make".

The rapidly expanding market for Northern arts and crafts is expected to result in \$2, 000, 000 of sales annually within the next three years, Mr. Chrétien said. Sales in the first year were \$60, 000 but have jumped to \$1, 000, 000 now.

There are 700 dealers in 11 countries being supplied through CAP and last year alone the Company provided material for 33 exhibitions of Eskimo graphic art, sculpture and handicrafts. "Through these exhibitions people as far away as Europe and Australia got to know and admire your work" the Minister said.

"As you can see, people from the North already have a strong voice in the management of CAP and I want you to know that this company exists to serve you and to become yours. CAP is not another arm of the government... and if it is to succeed it must have your support" he said.

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1-7048

YUKON PEAK NAMED AFTER CANADIAN HUMORIST

OTTAWA (July 14, 1970) - A mountain rising 10,200 feet in the Yukon's Saint Elias range has been named for the Canadian humorist Stephen Leacock.

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, made the announcement today that the mountain would be known as Mount Leacock following an earlier recommendation made by the Canadian Committee on Geographical Names.

Capped by snow and with a needle-like peak resembling the Matterhorn, Mount Leacock looms over an arm of the massive Kaskawulsh Glacier. It is located at 60°37'57"- 138°43'20". The closest access is from the Alaska Highway, 22 miles from its base.

Stephen Leacock (1868-1944), won world-wide recognition for his humorous sketches. He is best remembered for his collection of character sketches published in 1912, Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town. Other of his well-known humorous works are: Literary Lapses, Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich, and Moonbeams from the larger Lunacy.

Although he achieved fame as a humorist, he also contributed to the Library of Canadian political science and history books. Elements of Political Science, and studies of Mackenzie, Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks are among his better known works.

Born in Swanmore, England, Stephen Leacock came as a child to a farm near Lake Simcoe, Ontario in 1876. He was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto before accepting a lecturing post in the Political Science and Economics Department at McGill University. He was head of that Department from 1908 to 1936

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1-7049

ANGUS BERNARD MACEACHERN, PIONEER MISSIONARY PRIEST TO BE COMMEMORATED

OTTAWA (July 16, 1970) - Angus Bernard MacEachern, pioneer missionary priest, first bishop of Charlottetown and founder of St. Andrew's College, will be commemorated for his 45 years of spiritual and temporal labour in Prince Edward Island at a national historic site unveiling July 18, the Hon. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

The unveiling of a monument and plaque to the Scottish-born Roman Catholic priest will take place at St. Andrew's, the site of his parish church, college and burial place.

The commemoration was recommended by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada -- the appointed body which advises Mr. Chrétien on the commemoration of events, persons and places of national historic significance.

Russell C. Honey, Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Chrétien, will be the speaker for the ceremony, which will be chaired by Rev. F. W. P. Bolger, S. T. L., Ph. D., the Prince Edward Island member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. There will be a reception afterwards provided by the Mount Stewart Women's Institute.

After his arrival in 1790, Bishop MacEachern had to work alone for almost 20 years in ministering to the Catholic population of large parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton Island as well as P. E. I. He also served as a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Roads for several years. In 1831 he further extended his work by establishing the first institution for secondary education in P. E. I. using his own residence for the purpose.

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Canada

1-7051

NORTHERN LAKE TO COMMEMORATE PIONEERING JUDGE

OTTAWA (July 30 , 1970) - A lake in the Northwest Territories is to be named for the late Mr. Justice John Howard Sissons, the first Justice of the Northwest Territories, renowned among the Indians and Eskimos as the man who represented justice in the North.

The Honourable John Turner, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in a joint announcement today, said that a 75-square mile lake in the Keewatin District would be called after Justice Sissons to commemorate his many historic court decisions which set a new pattern in establishing justice between the often conflicting cultures of the white man and the Indian and Eskimo.

In his book "Judge of the Far North", written before he died in July last year Justice Sissons said that his constant aim in bringing white man's law to the Indians and Eskimos was "to establish their rights on the basis of their own customs". To the Eskimos he became known as Ekoktoegee, "The One Who Listens to Things".

He was first appointed in 1955 as the first judge of the Northwest Territories court and served in the north until his retirement in 1966. During these years the judge's area of responsibility covered one-third of Canada's land mass and he often flew thousands of miles over frozen tundra in adverse weather to bring justice to the people."

Judge Sissons Lake lies in the silent barrens of the eastern Northwest Territories and is located at Lat. $64^{\circ}17'$ - $97^{\circ}36'$, about 75 miles west of the settlement of Baker Lake.

The decision to call the lake after Judge Sissons was made upon recommendation of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Judge Sissons, born in 1892 in Orillia, Ontario, worked his way through Queen's University by teaching in small schools in Alberta. He practiced law for 25 years in Alberta's Peace River country at Grand Prairie, and from 1940 to 1945 served as the Member of Parliament for Peace River." After the war Judge Sissons was for 10 years a judge of the District Court of Southern Alberta. He became the first judge of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories when it was established in 1955.



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1-7052

U. S. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO TOUR CANADIAN
ARCTIC

OTTAWA (July 30, 1970) -- United States Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel has accepted an invitation for a four-day tour of the Canadian Arctic starting August 14, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

Mr. Hickel and his scientific advisors will be accompanied by Mr. Chrétien, who extended the invitation during his recent visit to Washington.

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Errata

1-7065

1970 MIGRATORY BIRDS REGULATIONS RELEASED

Line four of this press release is incorrect. It now reads:
"according to the 1969 Migratory Birds Regulations released
by the"

It should read:

"according to the 1970 Migratory Birds Regulations released
by the"



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1-7065

1970 MIGRATORY BIRDS REGULATIONS RELEASED

OTTAWA (August 18, 1970) - Daily bag and possession limits on ducks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are higher than last year's, but limits are largely the same elsewhere, according to the 1969 Migratory Birds Regulations released by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Hunters in Manitoba and Saskatchewan may shoot daily eight and 10 ducks respectively, and possess 16 and 20 during a longer season, in most areas. Daily bag and possession limits on geese, rails, coots and Wilson's snipe are the same, but seasons are longer in some areas because of increased populations of these game birds in western Canada.

In Alberta, daily bag and possession limits are unchanged but seasons are generally longer. In British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories and eastern Canada, daily bag and possession limits and season lengths are largely unchanged.

Abstracts of the Migratory Birds Regulations are being mailed to 389,325 hunters who bought Canada migratory game bird hunting permits in 1969. But for the first time abstracts are also available from post offices, as well as from provincial game departments and offices of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Post offices will display posters of the regulations.

Since publication of the Migratory Birds Regulations, the hunting seasons for Quebec have been amended. Revised abstracts will soon be available. Hunters in Quebec should make sure that they are using yellow-coloured revised abstracts.

Hunters must carry a valid Canada migratory game bird hunting permit (available at post offices for \$2.00), in

addition to any required provincial hunting licence, when hunting or transporting migratory game birds. Hunters should also check provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

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1-7070



SOAPSTONE AVAILABLE FOR ESKIMOS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

OTTAWA (August 24, 1970) - Commenting on reports that Eskimos could be prevented from quarrying soapstone for carving purposes because the ground was covered by mineral claims, the Honorable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Northern Development, stated today that any resident of the Northwest Territories could take reasonable quantities of sand, gravel or stone for his own use from any territorial lands when the surface rights have not been otherwise disposed, without a permit or payment of fees.

The Minister commented further that the quarrying of stone for carving does not constitute mining a mineral and that he would take steps to have the necessary information regarding soapstone quarries and their location compiled to ensure that surface rights and quarrying rights would not be granted where that would prevent Eskimos from obtaining adequate soapstone supplies. If an Eskimo Co-operative desired to take large quantities of soapstone on a regular basis, a quarrying permit or lease could be obtained from his Department without difficulty.

Mr. Chrétien also said that his Department and the Government of the Northwest Territories had always given every assistance to the sculptors and their marketing agency not only in ensuring the availability of an adequate supply of soapstone but also in encouraging the development of northern art to its present high level of recognition. He gave assurances that this assistance would continue.

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1-7071

GORDON ROBBLEE IS NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF
ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK.

CORNWALL (August 25, 1970) - The appointment by the Public Service Commission of Gordon Robblee, 46, as superintendent of St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Ontario, was announced today by J. J. Séguin, director of the central region of the national and historic parks branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. Robblee, who had been superintendent of the Alexander Graham Bell Museum at Baddeck N. S. since 1968, will assume his new duties immediately.

He succeeds George Balding, who was named operations manager of Jasper National Park, Alberta.

St. Lawrence Islands National Park consists of a mainland headquarters property at Mallorytown Landing, Ontario as well as 17 islands and some 80 rocky inlets in the Thousand Islands region between Kingston and Brockville.

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1-7072

BRUCE WILSON IS NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

CORNWALL (August 25, 1970)- The appointment by the Public Service Commission of Bruce Wilson, 41, as superintendent of Georgian Bay Islands National Park, Ontario, was announced today by J. J. Séguin, director of the central region of the national and historic parks branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. Wilson was a forest engineer for the Alberta Government in 1955-56, a construction engineering officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1956 to 1964 and vice president and chief resources engineer of Triton Engineering Services Ltd. of Toronto from 1964 until earlier this year, when he joined the national and historic parks branch in Ottawa.

He succeeds Jim Hodges, who is returning to university. Mr. Wilson will assume his new duties on September 1.

Georgian Bay Island National Park consists of some 50 islands in Georgian Bay. Park headquarters is on Beausoleil Island.

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1-7073

TO DEVELOP GREAT DIVIDE TRAIL

OTTAWA (August 27, 1970) - A spectacular trail high in the Rocky Mountains is to be developed for the growing number of Canadians who in this age of car and jet travel like to go on a nice long walk -- say 360 miles.

Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today that existing trails in Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks will be interconnected to form the 360-mile Great Divide Trail, which in turn will eventually be linked through southern Alberta and Waterton Lakes National Park with the U.S. Great Divide Trail to form a 500-mile hike over the highest part of the continent.

All but 18 miles of the Canadian portion of the trail now exists and completing the trail - including some bridges - will be given a high priority, Mr. Chrétien said. Overnight shelters every eight miles or so will be erected later and the entire project is scheduled for completion by 1975.

Existing loop trails will link the Great Divide Trail to the more popular areas of the parks, giving hikers a wide range of options for both long and intermediate walks. The trail is designed for those who are not experienced mountaineers, but access to more difficult areas will also be provided.

The idea for the trail was first suggested in 1967 by Philippe Delesalle, a Calgary architect and experienced hiker. Studies conducted by the National and Historic Parks Branch confirmed the possibility and suggested the route.

Mr. Chrétien said he would be pleased to receive further suggestions about the trail from interested groups and individual citizens.

The Great Divide Trail will lead from Palliser Pass on the southern boundary of Banff National Park along the continental divide to Egypt Lakes, leave the divide in Kootenay National Park to pass by Floe Lake, skirt Lake O'Hara in

Yoho National Park and lead via the Amiskwi Valley and Howse Pass back into Banff National Park. In Jasper National Park it will pass through the Maligne Valley into the townsite of Jasper and from there southwest to the boundary of Mount Robson Provincial Park in British Columbia.

The great or continental divide is the watershed dividing streams that flow to opposite sides of the continent.

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1-7074



MONUMENT TO SIR DAVID KIRKE, COLONIZER AND FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNOR, TO BE UNVEILED

OTTAWA (August 26, 1970) - A federal monument to English colonizer Sir David Kirke, first governor of Newfoundland, will be unveiled at 3 p.m., on August 29 at Ferryland, a Newfoundland community 50 miles south of St. John's.

Newfoundland's coat of arms is the one granted to David Kirke in 1637, as first man to bear the title of governor of Newfoundland, when he legally supplanted the claim held by the descendants of Lord Baltimore, former proprietor of the colony of Avalon on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. With his seat of government in Lord Baltimore's "Mansion House" at Ferryland, Kirke established an efficient government in the prospering colony.

The commemorative ceremony will be chaired by Dr. Leslie Harris, Newfoundland representative on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (the Minister's advisory body on national historic parks and sites). The plaque-bearing monument will be unveiled by E. John A. Harnum, Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The gathering will be addressed by Ian Watson, federal Member of Parliament for Laprairie, Quebec, and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, representing Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; J. R. Smallwood, Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador; and Brendan Jordan, secretary of the Newfoundland Historical Society. A prayer of dedication will be

offered by the Rev. Father John Corrigan, president of the Ferry-land Historical Society.

BACKGROUND

David Kirke was knighted in 1633 for his capture of Quebec in 1629. After treaty terms restored Quebec to the French in 1632, Kirke turned his attention to the control of Newfoundland fishing grounds. In 1637 Kirke and three partners obtained a royal charter granting them the Island of Newfoundland with the stipulation that transient fishermen from the West Coast of England be free from the authority of the government of Newfoundland while fishing in coastal waters. Settling near the seashore by Newfoundlanders was prohibited.

In 1638, David Kirke was named "Governor of Newfoundland" and with 100 English settlers he inaugurated a period of energetic and efficient government. Kirke liberally interpreted the charter to the settlers' advantage, and with armed vessels he collected a five per cent tax on fish caught in Newfoundland waters by foreign fishermen.

The Company of Adventurers of Newfoundland, of which Kirke was a partner, watched his power and authority grow and denounced him to the English Privy Council. Although Kirke

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1-7075

EXHIBITION HONOURING NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CENTENNIAL AT ST. CATHARINES PUBLIC LIBRARY

OTTAWA (September 10, 1970) -- An Exhibition honouring the Centennial of the Northwest Territories will be on display in the St. Catharines Public Library, St. Catharines, Ontario, September 16-30, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today.

The Exhibition is being shown in St. Catharines in honour of the 19th annual Niagara Grape and Wine Festival.

Eskimo sculpture from the official collection of the Canadian Government, recently displayed at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, and the Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, are being shown publicly for the first time this year to mark the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Northwest Territories.

The Exhibition will also include the history of resource and economic development in the Northwest Territories in the form of an illuminated chronology and photographs from the public archives and the Department archives. The Exhibition, developed by the Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department, and designed by the Canadian Exhibition Commission, will be open to the public without charge from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Saturdays, in the St. Catharines Public Library, Church Street.

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1-7076

LAND RIGHTS TRANSFERRED TO TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTROL ZONES

YELLOWKNIFE N. W. T. (September 9, 1970) -

The transfer of all land rights around Northern municipalities from federal Government control to the administrations of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory has now been initiated, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced here today.

Effective immediately are the transfers of 220 square miles around Yellowknife; 95 square miles around Inuvik N. W. T.; and 240 square miles around Whitehorse, Y. T.

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Similar transfers of administrative responsibility will take place in all municipalities and established communities in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

Lands required by federal departments and agencies in connection with continuing Federal Government projects, including the lands occupied by or reserved for Indians are excluded from the transfers. Consequently, these lands will remain federal crown lands exempt from municipal taxation, but eligible for grants in lieu of taxes under the Municipal Grants Act administered by the Department of Finance.

This puts into effect one of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories suggesting that more autonomy and more responsibilities be granted to the administrations of the Territories. This will enable the administrations to plan and control development within municipal boundaries and surrounding areas.

New revenues will now find their way into the Territorial Government coffers from all leases of land, sales of land, timber stumping and gravel pit fees and royalties payable in the area concerned. Another important effect will be that residents will now deal directly with their Territorial Government in matters touching land rights instead of with a federal land agent.

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1-7077

FORT WHOOP-UP TO BE MARKED AS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA (September 16, 1970) - Fort Whoop-up, which once stood about six miles southwest of Lethbridge, Alberta, will be marked as a national historic site on September 18th, 101 years after it first came into being.

Whoop-Up is recognized as the earliest and most successful of the "whiskey forts" built by the Americans who came from Fort Benton, Montana to trade their whiskey for Canadian buffalo hides. The whiskey forts represented the frontier lawlessness which prompted formation of the North West Mounted Police and their establishment of a peaceful climate for settlement of the Canadian west.

The plaque-unveiling ceremony will be chaired by Lewis H. Thomas, Alberta member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Allen B. Sulatycky, federal member of parliament for Rocky Mountain, Alberta will represent Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Jean Chrétien.

Speakers among the platform guests will be Senator James Gladstone, Cardston, Alberta; and Alex Johnston, president of the Historical Society of Alberta. The site will be dedicated by the Rev. James Q. Killen of Calgary.

The new national historic site about one-half mile from the original fort site, overlooks Whoop-Up coulée where ruts,

left by whiskey-laden wagons that moved across the border from Montana, are still visible. The commemorative plaque and an explanatory map in French and English identifying the terrain and location of the fort site will be affixed to a unique marker of vertically-placed peeled logs. Clusters of peeled logs symbolic of the fort will line the pathway from the parking lot to the monument.

The land on which the site is located was donated to the National and Historic Parks Branch by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russell of Lethbridge.

BACKGROUND

Fort Whoop-Up was first built in 1869 by Montana traders Albert B. Hamilton and John L. Healy. The original fort, destroyed by fire in the years between 1869 and 1871 (records are not clear on the point) was immediately rebuilt.

While Fort Whoop-Up did sell whiskey, records show that "cheap trade goods" -- pots, axes, ammunition, sugar, flour, tea, salt, knives, tobacco, and blankets -- were exchanged in substantial quantities for buffalo and other hides.

By 1873, the smuggling of liquor and guns from across the border erupted into anarchy, and the North West Mounted Police was formed to establish peace in the Canadian West.

In the summer of 1874, 300 men recruited from the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec set out for the western plains. The westward trek was beset with difficulties, but the 1,000-mile march was successfully completed. The men were first led to Fort Whoop-Up, already deserted, and then to the Oldman River, where they built Fort Macleod, the first Mounted Police post in Alberta. A provincial highway sign and a National Historic Sites Service cairn at Fort Macleod commemorate their arrival.

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1-7078

WOODCOCK SEASON TO BE CLOSED IN NEW BRUNSWICK BECAUSE OF DDT

OTTAWA (September 17, 1970) - Because of high DDT residues found in a pre-season sampling of woodcock from New Brunswick, the hunting season for woodcock in that province will be closed, it was announced jointly today by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Honourable W. R. Duffie, Minister of Natural Resources, New Brunswick.

The season was due to open in the northern counties (Victoria, Madawaska, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Carleton) September 21 and in the remainder of the province September 28.

Representative samples were taken throughout the province by the Canadian Wildlife Service in co-operation with the New Brunswick Fish and Wildlife Branch. The average level of DDT in the samples was 56 parts per million. The highest tolerance level set by the Department of National Health and Welfare for human food is seven parts per million.

The woodcock is a favourite quarry of upland game hunters in New Brunswick. Because it is a migratory species, hunting is regulated under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. The Act is administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

This is the second time in Canada that a hunting season for game birds has been closed because of high levels of pesticide residues. Last year, the Province of Alberta closed the seasons for pheasant and Hungarian partridge following the discovery by the Canadian Wildlife Service of mercury contamination of the birds.

The use of persistent toxic chemicals throughout North America has built up residue levels in birds and other wild-life, and continuing surveys of these birds in Canada are being done by the Canadian Wildlife Service and other wildlife agencies.

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1-7079

ICEBOAT REPLICA TO COMMEMORATE HISTORIC CAPE TRAVERSE -- TORMENTINE CROSSING

OTTAWA (September 23, 1970) -- An unusual federal monument to commemorate the iceboat service between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick will be unveiled on September 26 at Cape Traverse.

The monument, a full-scale pine and oak replica of a turn-of-the-century iceboat, is 19 feet long and over five feet wide. Sheltered by a wall bearing the commemorative plaque and a protective roof, the replica is a copy of what is believed to be the last remaining iceboat from the original service -- now displayed at Fort Amherst National Historic Park, P. E. I.

The replica was commissioned by the National Historic Sites Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

For the 90 winters between 1827 and 1917 the small wooden iceboats, hulls sheathed with tin and double keels fitted with iron runners, carried mail and passengers under sail across the nine often treacherous miles of Northumberland Strait.

The new national historic site at Cape Traverse will include a landscaped area overlooking the departure and arrival point of iceboats that last crossed the Strait over 50 years ago.

The unveiling ceremony will be chaired by the Rev. Francis W. P. Bolger, Prince Edward Island representative of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The commemorative plaque will be unveiled by Edwin MacWilliams, an 85-year-old Prince Edward Islander who served as one of the last iceboat captains between 1905-17.

Platform speakers will include J. E. Dubé, federal Minister of Veterans Affairs from New Brunswick who will represent Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Alexander B. Campbell, Premier of Prince Edward Island; and Mrs. Hazen MacWilliams, president, Cape Traverse Historical Society.

Invited guests will include 18 retired crew members of the iceboat crossing service.

Background

Until the establishment of the Railway Ferry Service in 1916, the Capes Iceboat Service provided the quickest, most reliable, and often the only means of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and mainland New Brunswick.

At first, travel through ice-bound conditions was attempted by birchbark canoe. In 1827, trips were begun in the flat-bottomed dory with runners, called the "iceboat". The boats, equipped with sails, could be rowed through open channels or dragged on their runners over ice. A first-class passenger might remain seated for the crossing, but travelling second class meant helping the crew.

The boats were exposed to sudden storms and passengers occasionally faced danger and loss of life. However, even with the advent of ice-breaking steamers in the late 19th century, the iceboats were maintained as an auxiliary service until 1917.

The National Historic Sites Service replica to be unveiled at Cape Traverse was built in Charlottetown by Wilferd Covey, an instructor in boat building at the provincial school of technology.

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1-7080

\$4,603,363 IN CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AIDS INDIANS

OTTAWA (September 24, 1970) - Contracts totalling \$4,603,363 for construction and maintenance work on Indian reserves in three provinces were among the contracts awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development during the three months ended August 31.

In Quebec, Richard & B.A. Ryan Ltd. of Montreal were awarded a contract of \$2,557,552 to construct 106 housing units with water supply, sanitary and storm sewers, sidewalks and parking areas on the Schefferville Reserve. At the Pointe Bleue Indian Reserve, near Lake St. Jean, construction of extensions to sewers and water lines will be done by P. Girard Enterprises Ltd. of Alma, Quebec, at a cost of \$163,409. Construction of 47 log houses is being carried out by Germain Gingras Construction of Val d'Or on the nearby Weymontachie Reserve at a cost of \$446,602.

In Ontario, bridges will be built over the Selby and Marysville Creeks on the Tyendinaga Reserve near Deseronto by H.J. McFarland Construction Co. Ltd. of Picton at a cost of \$262,262. Reconstruction of roads on the St. Regis Reserve near Cornwall will cost \$138,262 and will be done by Payette Construction Ltd. of St. Leonard, Quebec. On the Rankin Reserve, near Sault Ste. Marie, Ellwood Robinson Ltd. of that city will install sanitary sewers and water mains at a cost of \$106,557. A bridge over the White River on the Moberg Reserve near Chapleau will be built by Con-Bridge Ltd. of Toronto at a cost of \$113,874.

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A \$701,550 contract has been awarded to Piggott Construction Ltd. of Saskatoon for the construction of an administration and services building, four dormitories and a principal's residence at the residential school in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Work on this project is expected to be completed by April next year.

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Robert Whelan (995-6386)

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1-7081

CLEAN BILL FOR DUCKS IN MERCURY TESTING -- CWS

OTTAWA (September 25, 1970) - Duck hunters can rest easier as a result of game bird testing for mercury contamination just undertaken by the Canadian Wildlife Service. Duck hunting season will continue as usual.

Tests for mercury contamination of ducks taken from widely scattered locations in eastern Canada indicate that the general level is below 0.5 parts per million, W.T. Munro, acting director of the eastern region, Canadian Wildlife Service, announced.

While safe limits haven't been established for game birds as human food, the maximum for fish has been set at 0.5 parts per million.

Large proportions of the birds were taken from Lake St. Clair, Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence River -- waters where mercury contamination has been a problem. Birds were also taken from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The sample included such commonly hunted species as blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, mallard and black duck.

Similar low mercury levels within the 0.5 parts per million limit were also found in ducks from the prairie provinces.

Some hunting seasons for duck are open now in every province and all will be open shortly.

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1-7082

COMMEMORATIVE STATUE OF SIR ETIENNE-PASCAL TACHE, FATHER OF CONFEDERATION, COMMISSIONED

OTTAWA (September 28, 1970) - An 11-foot memorial to Sir Etienne-Pascal Taché, one of the Fathers of Confederation and twice premier of pre-Confederation Canada, has been commissioned by the National Historic Sites Service, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Jean Chrétien announced today.

The life-size figure is to be carved of grey Vermont granite by Jean Julien Bourgault, in St-Jean-Port-Joli, long a center of traditional Quebec art and handicrafts.

The figure will be executed in the traditional style of the miniature wooden statues of Québécois carved by the Bourgault family for two generations. To be based on a photograph of Taché in middle age, the five-foot ten-inch statue will stand on a six-foot rose-coloured granite plinth.

The monument will bear bilingual commemorative plaques and will be erected in 1971 on the grounds of Etienne-Pascal Taché Secondary School in Montmagny, the Quebec community where Taché was born and practiced medicine.

The site was donated and will be landscaped and maintained by the Société des Monuments Historiques de Montmagny-L'Islet.

Background

Etienne-Pascal Taché was born at St. Thomas (today Montmagny), Quebec in 1795. He began his political career at the age of 46 when he entered the Legislative Assembly as

member for L'Islet, Canada East, now Quebec province.

He rose quickly through the political ranks, and in 1856 became premier of the United Province of Canada. At that time, Sir John A. Macdonald led the Legislative Assembly as attorney-general. The following year Taché sought to retire from public life and in 1858 visited England where he was knighted by Queen Victoria.

In spite of failing health, Taché was persuaded to become premier again, with his friend Macdonald as attorney-general.

In October, 1864 he presided over the Ottawa inter-colonial conference held to discuss federation. The following year he died at Montmagny.

V. Astroff (613)

995-6131

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1-7083

ACCORD REACHED ON BANKS ISLAND OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION.

OTTAWA (October 2, 1970) -- The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today in Ottawa that agreement has been reached with the Trappers Association of Banks Island and the oil companies holding exploration permits and he has authorized oil and gas exploration activities to start immediately on Banks Island, N. W. T.

Geophysical programs are to be carried out by Elf Exploration and Production Canada Ltd., and Deminex (Canada) Ltd. Both companies have agreed to conduct their operations in accordance with strict conditions laid down by the Department to protect the physical environment and wildlife on the Island. These conditions were explained and discussed with the resident trappers at Sachs Harbour and their lawyers and agreed to by them.

The local economy on Banks Island is based primarily on the trapping of white fox. Early this summer, the local people expressed fears that proposed oil exploration activities might upset the ecological balance on the Island and seriously affect fur trapping. As a result, Mr. Chrétien made a special trip to Sachs Harbour on August 8 to hear the trappers' views. He assured them that oil and gas exploration would be permitted only if it could be carried out with no harmful side effects. He stated that no activity would be permitted which would significantly damage the natural environment or the trapping industry on Banks Island.

Mr. Chrétien subsequently asked officials of his Department to consult with the Banks Island Trappers Association, the oil companies, the Territorial Government and the Canadian Wildlife Service and prepare a set of strict operating regulations to prevent serious impairment

to the ground surface of the Island or to the local white fox and migratory bird populations. Copies of the regulations have been sent to the Trappers Association and to their legal representative and have been agreed to by both.

Under the new provisions, oil companies must use only the types and quantity of equipment approved by the Department. The companies must follow approved operating procedures and their work will be monitored at all times by a Land Use Inspector and each seismic party will be accompanied by representatives of the Trappers Association and by Territorial game officers.

The Land Use Inspector has authority to suspend the operations at any time should the oil companies default on any of the agreed stipulations or should serious environmental problems arise.

The operations can only begin following on-site approval by the inspector and will depend on the ground being frozen solid. No wheeled vehicles will be permitted. Bulldozers, to be used only for hauling and snow ploughing, will be fitted with special shoes on the blades to prevent ground scarring and removal of protective vegetation.

Stringent rules governing stream crossings, pollution control and camp clean-up are included in the agreement.

Mr. Chrétien said that the oil and gas exploration programs are being permitted to proceed on Banks Island but only under the strictest controls and closest surveillance. The Minister said the companies can and will be stopped at any time from doing any work which poses a threat to the natural environment of the island or to the traditional trapping economy of the local residents.

In addition to all other safeguards the Minister stated that he has asked the Canadian Wildlife Service to provide an independent appraisal of the short and long range impact of oil and gas explorations on Banks Island in relation to the plant and animal ecology and the harvesting of wildlife resources. The Canadian Wildlife Service is sending an experienced ecologist to Banks Island to work in concert with the Eskimo community, the oil companies and other government officials.

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1-7084

QUEBEC ANGLICAN CHURCH BUILDING: NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA (October 15, 1970) - The 150-year-old St. Stephen's Anglican Church building in Chambly, Quebec, noted as "an outstanding example of early Canadian architecture", will be declared a national historic site at a plaque-unveiling ceremony October 18.

In 1820, St. Stephen's Anglican Church was built to serve local residents and the British garrison at Fort Chambly and it has remained in continuous use since then. The structure has been altered very little since the 1840s.

The old stone church is a hybrid of characteristics traditional to Quebec churches and features of the English architectural tradition. For example, while the low-pitched roof of St. Stephen's differs from the flared "bell-cast" roof typical of some old Quebec churches, St. Stephen's rough coarsened rubble walls are typical of early rural Quebec buildings.

The church also incorporates a number of unusual features such as a semi-circular apse and curved roof, more typical of a cathedral than a small structure like St. Stephen's. Interesting interior details are the boxed pews, and a stone font donated by the soldiers of Fort Chambly in the mid-19th century.

Chairman of the plaque-unveiling ceremony will be Jean-Jacques Lefebvre, Quebec member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Ian Watson, federal Member of Parliament for Laprairie, Quebec, will represent Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, as keynote speaker. Mr. Watson, who is Chairman of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will unveil the

the commemorative plaque. An invocation will be delivered by Archdeacon T. Desmond Rowe of the Anglican diocese of Montreal.

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1-7085

INTERIM WARDENS FOR LA MAURICIE NATIONAL PARK, QUEBEC

OTTAWA (October 19, 1970) - As a result of an agreement between the federal and Quebec governments, a number of additional game wardens have been hired and will assume their duties this week in La Mauricie, Canada's newest national park, 35 miles northwest of Trois-Rivières, Québec. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, made the announcement today.

La Mauricie National Park became Quebec's second national park on August 22 this year under an agreement between the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (the federal department responsible for parks and wildlife), and the Quebec Department of Tourism, Fish and Game. Terms of the agreement call for transfer of all park lands to the federal government by April 30, 1971.

In the meanwhile, additional men have been hired to assist provincial wardens in the strict enforcement of provincial fish and game laws. When final land transfer to federal control is effected in April, La Mauricie National Park will become a nature sanctuary as are all parks in the national system.

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1-7086

ELEVEN NATIONAL PARKS SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

OTTAWA (October 21, 1970) - Eleven young Canadians have been awarded National Parks Service of Canada scholarships, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has announced.

The scholarships, seven for \$2,000 and four worth \$1,000, are designed to help train the highly-qualified personnel required to manage, develop and interpret Canada's growing national parks system. Tenable at Canadian universities, they are open to students engaged in studies in natural park and outdoor recreation areas.

Two of this year's winners, Robert Huard of Montreal and Jean-Paul Caron, of Longueuil, Québec, were awarded scholarships in previous years. Mr. Huard, 28, who will receive a \$2,000 award this year, was also the winner of a 1969 scholarship. He will continue to study for his master's degree in urban and regional planning at the University of Montreal. Mr. Caron, 27, winner of a \$1,000 scholarship, will work toward his master's degree in regional planning at the University of Montreal. He was awarded National Parks Service scholarships in 1968-69, and 1969-70.

Other 1970-71 \$2,000 scholarship winners are: William B. Cormack, 28, of Agincourt, Ontario, to study for a master's degree in recreation and resource development at the university of Guelph; Kenneth W. Cox, 25, of Islington, Ontario, to work toward a master's degree in research methodology, resource management and urban studies at the

University of Waterloo; Priidu Jurrand, 24, of Kitchener, Ontario, to study toward a master's degree in recreation resource analysis at the University of Western Ontario; Andrew Palmer, 25, of Peterborough, Ontario, to study for a master's degree in marine and Pleistocene geology at the University of Dalhousie; George C. Weary, 24, of Point Claire, Quebec, to study for his doctorate in ecology at Carleton University; Edward W. Jamieson, 25, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to study for a master's degree in recreational land use at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Winners of this year's \$1,000 scholarships are: Felix W. Michna, 24, of Toronto, Ontario, who will study for a master's degree in regional planning at the University of Toronto; Bruce Chambers, 28, of Vancouver, British Columbia, who will study toward a master's degree in planning at the University of British Columbia; and Archie G. Landals, 25, of Edmonton, Alberta, who will study for a doctorate in boreal ecology at the University of Alberta.

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1-7098

WESTBANK INDIAN LANDS

OTTAWA (October 20, 1970) - The Council of the Westbank Indian Band has been pressing the Department to approve a number of proposals which would involve the leasing of their lands for periods up to ninety-nine years.

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today issued the following statement:

"While in general agreement with the lease terms and conditions, I am not satisfied, at this time, that the Band Council's proposals regarding the distribution of revenues are in the best interests of the Band or consistent with my responsibilities. My main concern is to ensure that all members of the Band obtain their fair share of the proceeds of development. I have received complaints from several Band members indicating that there is dissatisfaction with the Band Council's proposals for the development of their lands. In view of these complaints and the Band Council's refusal to discuss the development proposals at a Band meeting, I have asked the Department of Justice to investigate this matter. The results of the investigation will be conveyed to the Band Council and other Band members in due course."



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1-7099

WILDLIFE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (October 23, 1970) - Eight wildlife biologists at universities across the country have been awarded \$1,200 scholarships by the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today.

The scholarship program, which was started in 1964 to encourage the study of wildlife, this year offered grants totalling \$10, 000 to graduate students attending Canadian universities.

The winners were chosen from 47 applicants by a panel of senior scientists of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Five of the eight winners have previously received CWS scholarships. The winners are as follows:

Donald S. Eastman, 29, is in the second year of a Ph. D. program at the University of British Columbia. In his doctoral thesis, under the direction of Dr. V. C. Brink, he will study the relationship of moose to the boreal forest ecosystem. Mr. Eastman obtained his M. Sc. from the University of Aberdeen and his B. Sc. from the University of British Columbia.

Manfred Hoefs, 35, is in the third year of a Ph. D. program at the University of British Columbia. He is currently engaged in a research study of Dall sheep at Kluane Lake in the Yukon, under the direction of

Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan. His previous degrees were taken at the University of Manitoba. He is a two-time winner of a CWS scholarship.

David H. Mossop, 26, is beginning a Ph. D. program at the University of British Columbia. The subject for his doctoral research, under Dr. J.F. Bendell, is the relationship between aggressive behaviour in winter in ptarmigan and population fluctuation.

Mr. Mossop obtained his B.Sc. degree at the University of Manitoba and his M.Sc. at the University of British Columbia.

David M. Shackleton, 26, is in the third year of a Ph. D. program at the University of Calgary. His doctoral thesis, under the direction of Dr. Val Geist, studies the social behaviour of two populations of bighorn sheep with reference to their growth and development.

Mr. Shackleton obtained his M.Sc. from the University of Western Ontario and his B.Sc. from the University of Leicester, England. He is a third-time

winner of a CWS scholarship and was also awarded a National Research Council scholarship this year.

J. Wilson Eedy, 25, is in his second year of a Ph. D. program at Carleton University. His doctoral research, under Dr. Donald A. Smith, concerns the effects of climatic and seasonal adaptation to temperature on the behaviour of two species of deermice caught over a wide geographic range; and genetic, versus acquired, resistance to cold.

Mr. Eedy obtained his previous degrees at the University of Western Ontario and is a second-time winner of a scholarship.

Wayne T. Stobo, 26, is in his second year of a Ph. D. program at Dalhousie University. He is studying the population ecology of the Ipswich Sparrow, an endangered species, on Sable Islands, under the direction of Ian A. McLaren. He has attended Laurentian, Queen's and Ottawa universities.

Frederick J. Tarasoff, 26, is in the third year of a Ph. D. program at McGill University. His doctoral

thesis, under the direction of Dr. Austin Cameron, is a study of the anatomical adaptations in the river otter and sea otter for maintaining body temperature and diving. Mr. Tarasoff obtained his previous degrees at the University of British Columbia, and is a third-time winner of a CWS scholarship.

Gary A. Wobeser, 28, is in his second year of a Ph. D. program at the University of Saskatchewan. His doctoral thesis, directed by Dr. N.O. Nielsen, will explore ecological, pathological and toxicological aspects of mercury pollution of fish; and also the effects on animals and humans who consume mercury-contaminated fish.

Mr. Wobeser attended the Ontario Agricultural College and received a B.S.A. degree from the University of Toronto, his M.Sc. was taken at the University of Guelph. This is the second-time CWS has awarded a scholarship to Mr. Wobeser.

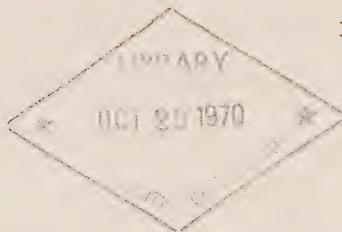
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1-70105



FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS TO MANAGE PROVINCE-WIDE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

OTTAWA (October 22, 1970) - The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Otto Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, and David Ahenakew, Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, today announced the signing of an important agreement which gives the Federation authority to set up and manage its own province-wide community development organization.

The official signing took place on the final day of a three-day annual conference of the Federation attended by a delegation of more than 200 Indian leaders representing 67 bands.

The agreement gives the Federation authority to organize and administer a community development services program for more than 35,000 Indian people, the majority of whom live on 123 reserves occupying 1,257,169 acres in the province.

Benefits of development projects set up to aid the Indians will be shared by non-Indians who live within the boundaries of the serviced communities. Funds for the program will come from government sources in the form of payment for services provided, plus administrative expenditures.

The Federation's projects will be conducted within the framework of existing services and agencies in the province. Plans call for the appointment of a Director of Community Development responsible for the overall operation of the program, five Area Supervisors, and a number of Community Development Workers.

The first year's expenditures for the program are estimated to be about \$380,000.

A brief presented to the government by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in May outlined proposals for setting up community development services and said, "We wish to see our Indian people become completely involved in the solution of problems and self management." The brief went on to say, "Participation in self-help programs will, through the achievements and successes of the Indian people, increase their feelings of adequacy and responsibility."

The brief concluded with the statement "We, too, believe that full-fledged equal membership in a nation must be earned. We need the opportunity to prove to ourselves, and others, that we can earn it."

Operation of the program will come under the scrutiny of a five-man executive committee consisting of two representatives each from the Federation, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and a fifth member from the public at large.

Similar agreements were signed last month with the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and in October of last year with the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.

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1-70106



NATIONAL AND LOCAL INTEREST SHOWN IN FUNDY PUBLIC HEARING

OTTAWA (October 26, 1970) - Briefs from organizations and individuals from as far away as British Columbia will be heard at the October 29 public hearing on the provisional plan for Fundy National Park. The hearing will be held in Moncton, New Brunswick.

Fundy National Park is famous as a viewpoint for the giant tides of the Bay of Fundy, among the world's highest. The 80-square mile park hosts more than 600,000 visitors annually. They come primarily from the northeastern United States and Central Canada, and from the Atlantic Provinces themselves.

To date more than 35 organizations and individuals have registered their intention to present briefs at the public hearing. A provisional master plan for the park, along with details of the hearing, was released in August and prompted the preparation of briefs and submissions.

This is the third in a series of public hearings being held across Canada on all national parks and is the first in New Brunswick. Previous hearings were held in Nova Scotia on Kejimkujik and Cape Breton Highlands National Parks. The hearings are organized by the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Fundy hearing will be held in the Ballroom of the Brunswick Hotel in Moncton, October 29, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The chairman will be J.I. Nicol, Director, National and Historic Parks Branch. Anyone can attend either as a participant or as a spectator.

Among the organizations which have already registered their intention to submit briefs are: the National and Provincial Parks Association, Toronto; the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Toronto; the New Brunswick Development Corporation, Fredericton; the Moncton YMCA and YWCA; the Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fisheries Biologists; the federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry; the Southeastern New Brunswick Tourist Association; and the Town of Sackville, N. B.

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1-70107

FISHERMEN IN KOUCHIBOUGUAC NATIONAL PARK

OTTAWA (October 29, 1970) - Commercial fishermen whose in-shore fishing areas lie within the limits of the new Kouchibouguac National Park, New Brunswick, will receive federal government compensation for the loss of their traditional fishing privileges, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has announced.

The compensation will be over and above cash grants, restraining programs and other aids provided by New Brunswick to assist park residents in relocation to other areas. In all 166 fishermen directly affected by the establishment of the new park will benefit from this federal grant.

In addition, local fishermen will be allowed to retain the use of a wharf and its facilities situated at Cap St. Louis inside the park, for deepsea fishing operations. The new park will not affect off-shore fishing in the area.

The agreement providing for the establishment of the new park, situated along the northern section of New Brunswick's Northumberland Strait, was signed by federal and provincial authorities in October 1969. Under the terms of the agreement, the province is responsible for acquiring the park land and turning it over to federal authorities. Development of the park is scheduled to begin in 1971 and it is expected that by August 1 of that year the last resident in the central position of the park will have left the area. Residents of the remaining northern and southern extremities of the park are scheduled to leave the area by August 1972. By that date, all fishing activity in park waters will have ceased.

About 90 square miles in area, Kouchibouguac National Park includes waters on both sides of a $15\frac{1}{2}$ -mile sweep of

off-shore sandbars along the park's ocean front. Since commercial fishing is not in keeping with national park concepts, those involved are faced with the loss of their traditional fishing areas along Kouchibouguac's bay-intendent coastline, rivers, and other park waters.

Because of this loss, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is offering local fishermen this additional aid, based on studies conducted in the area by the federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry.

Kouchibouguac was the second national park to be established in New Brunswick and the sixth in the Atlantic Provinces. Temporary visitor facilities should be available in the park by 1971, but it is not expected to be fully operational for at least another four years.

Part of a chain of 23 national parks which stretches across Canada, Kouchibouguac will contribute considerably to the growth of the tourist industry and to the general economy of the region.

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1-70108

ESKIMO AIRLINE PILOT TURNS AUTHOR

OTTAWA (October 29, 1970) - The first novel ever written in English by an Eskimo will be presented to the National Library of Canada by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on November 2.

The book is Harpoon of the Hunter, by Markoosie, a 27-year-old resident of Resolute in the Northwest Territories who, in addition to being an author is a licenced airline pilot. His book will be received on behalf of the National Library by Guy Sylvestre, national librarian.

Harpoon of the Hunter tells the story of Kamik; a young Eskimo who achieves manhood during a hunt for a wounded polar bear. In it the author describes the boy's survival after a long and arduous journey home when his companions are killed. It has been described as a gripping story that portrays life in a brutal environment by a native of the north who possesses the rare ability to tell a story not only in his own tongue, but in English, too.

In paying tribute to the talented young author, Mr. Chrétien said, "The gift of story telling is part of the cultural heritage of Canada's native peoples and is possessed in rare measure by Markoosie. His novel is a unique and important addition to the growing body of literature being created by Canada's Eskimo and Indian writers."

The book will be released this evening in Montreal. It was published by McGill-Queen's University Press in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The story first appeared in installments (written by Markoosie in Eskimo syllabics) in Innuttituut, a Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development publication for Eskimos. A collection of ghost stories by Markoosie will shortly appear in NORTH, another Departmental magazine.

Markoosie's work has so impressed his publisher that a full-scale promotion and publicity program in both Canada and the United States has been launched. Markoosie will be interviewed on TV and radio and is scheduled to make personal appearances in a number of major centres in both countries.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Markoosie, author of Harpoon of the Hunter, was born in Resolute in the Northwest Territories, a small hunting settlement on the southern side of Cornwallis Island. He is one of 16,000 Eskimos in Canada's northland.

Resolute has a small airport and a sign that proclaims it to be the "Crossroads of the Arctic". Markoosie pilots charter trips for his employer in a twin-engined aircraft from the remote airstrip. He is an Arctic pilot - the first Eskimo to have obtained a commercial air pilot licence. He is also the first Eskimo to have obtained a journeyman carpenter's licence - in a land where there are no trees!

Markoosie received his elementary schooling in Resolute. Following this he attended school in Yellowknife after which he qualified to become a journeyman carpenter. His childhood ambition, however, was to become an air pilot. He achieved his goal a few years ago when he successfully completed a flying course at Goderich, Ontario.

Returning to the north he was hired as a pilot by Weldy Phipps, who operates Atlas Aviation Company in Resolute. In 1969, Markoosie went south again, this time to obtain his licence to pilot large twin-engine aircraft. Back in the north he now flies people, freight and mail to distant points.

Markoosie is married to Zipporah, who comes from the same settlement as the young author. They have a son and four daughters. Like his forefathers, Markoosie uses only one name. Harpoon of the Hunter sprang from the traditional Eskimo legends which he muses upon during the lonely hours he spends flying across the Arctic. It is pure fiction as opposed to folk tale, mythology or true life adventure.

His next story, On The Seat Of A Pilot, soon to be published in a Canadian magazine, is based on his personal experiences as a flyer in the north.

COMMUNIQUÉ



1-70109

NEW NATIONAL PARK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

OTTAWA (October 31, 1970) - An exceptionally scenic area on Newfoundland's western coast is destined to become Canada's 24th national park Saturday. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and W. R. Callahan, Newfoundland's Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, will sign the federal-provincial "memorandum of agreement" establishing the basis for the forthcoming agreement on Gros Morne National Park at an October 31 ceremony at Corner Brook, located 50 miles southeast of the new park's borders.

At the same ceremony federal and provincial authorities will establish the basis for the subsequent transfer of the historic Port-au-Choix and L'Anse aux-Meadows sites, located north of Gros Morne, to the federal government for development as national historic parks. J. R. Smallwood, Premier of Newfoundland, and Donald Jamieson, federal transport minister, will also be present at the ceremony.

Gros Morne National Park, approximately 600 square miles in area and located 475 miles northwest of St. John's, will be the second national park for Newfoundland and the seventh for the Atlantic Provinces.

Containing a most spectacular portion of Newfoundland's Long Range Mountains as well as scenic coastal areas, numerous lakes, waterfalls and dense forests of birch, spruce and fir, Gros Morne will make an important recreational and ecological contribution to Canada's national parks system.

It is also expected that the new park will have a significant impact on the economic and social structure of Newfoundland's western coast region, drawing tourists from the Atlantic Provinces, Canada and the United States. Visitation to Canada's national parks is on the upswing with Terra Nova National Park, located on Newfoundland's north-eastern coast,

receiving a record 309,000 visitors last year, a 25% increase over the previous year.

Under the terms of the agreement the park borders will skirt regions around a number of coastal communities including areas from Rocky Harbour to Norris Point, Curzon to Glenburnie and St. Pauls to Cow Head. This will eliminate the necessity of transferring residents to other areas and should allow these regions to benefit from the influx of tourists to the park region.

In addition, the agreement calls for the transfer of all Crown lands to the federal government, and the aquisition of private property, leaseholds, timber rights and other private holdings on a 50-50 federal-provincial cost sharing basis.

Terms of the agreement also include:

- . The provision of landing and staging areas by the federal government for commercial fishermen operating between Rocky Harbour and St. Pauls.
- . The development of tennis courts, children's play-ground and heated swimming pool for the Park.
- . The development of a golf course in either Terra Nova or Gros Morne National Park.
- . The preservation of such colourful and historic structures as lighthouses in the park area.

The initial development phase of the park should be completed in six years and is expected to cost the federal government some \$10 million, exclusive of land acquisition. An additional \$350,000 yearly is slated for the operation of the park.

Planning will begin immediately to enable temporary campgrounds, picnic areas and other facilities to be installed by 1972 so that visitors can enjoy some areas of the park while it is still under development.

In the meantime, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development will start initial work by developing a park theme suitable to the ecology of the area and visitors' needs. Slated for completion early in 1972, it will include studies on the park's sport fishing potential and the development of facilities for skiing, snowshoeing and other winter sports. Plans also call for the establishment of a protected marine environment area as an underwater component of the park.

During Gros Morne's development stage a substantial number of people will receive the benefits of direct and indirect employment opportunities. Approximately 22 fulltime employees and 30 seasonal employees will be required to staff the park once it has become fully operational. A significant

number of people will similarly derive benefit from new employment in service and other industries resulting from the new park.

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Baldwin (613) 995-6131

COMMUNIQUÉ

CANADA

**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT****MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN**

1- 70110

**MACKENZIE DELTA TASK FORCE REPORT NO. 2 ON
CONSERVATION RELEASED BY NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTER JEAN CHRÉTIEN**

OTTAWA (November 3, 1970) - "Many of the recommendations concerning environmental protection and a balanced approach to northern economic development of the Mackenzie Delta Task Force already have been adopted as departmental policy and others are under active study," the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development said today in making public the group's report.

The 10-man Task Force, composed of university, conservation, industry and Northern representatives, studied the environmental effects of oil and gas exploration on the Mackenzie Delta at the Minister's request last May and, following submission of an interim report, returned to the Delta in July to study summer conditions.

Seismic operations in the North have caused only minimal damage to the environment the Task Force found, but it did observe that uncontrolled operations conducted on the tundra during the summer could lead to considerable damage.

Mr. Chrétien said that the Task Force recommendation calling for the approval of proposed summer operations by a competent local enforcement officer is embodied in his Department's new Land Use Regulations, which he hopes will be promulgated before the end of the year. The recommendation of the Task Force that bulldozer blades be fitted with "shoes" to avoid penetration of the tundra vegetation and soil has been specifically written into the new Land Use Regulations, he said.

The Minister went on to say that several other recommendations of the Task Force, such as control of the types of equipment and methods and timing of operations will be salient features of the Regulations.

Although the Task Force found some areas of concern which it recommends should be acted upon quickly, the report says the "self-imposed, very high standards of the major companies currently active in this region, together with their own research and collaboration with private investigators, have avoided serious, extensive damage to the vegetation and surface of the tundra of this region".

The Task Force also called for closer liaison between Northern residents - particularly Indians and Eskimos - and government and industry.

The general approach of balanced development in the North does include strong consideration of human and social needs as well as those of economic development, Mr. Chrétien said, adding that a northern strategy which will reconcile the human and social aspects with the special economic and industrial development requirements

of the area is being formulated by his Department.

The Minister also agreed with the Task Force's conclusion that effective communications with northern peoples is an important element in departmental activities adding that a special communications program is being developed to this end.

Wildlife research in the current era of oil and gas exploration is also a vital area of Departmental concern Mr. Chrétien said. Therefore, in June 1970, the Canadian Wildlife Service began to delineate critical areas in the North through a detailed wildlife mapping program. The information gathered by the CWS will be passed on to the exploration companies to be used in minimizing ecological upsets he said.

To provide Northern representation two new members were added to the Task Force after the first trip. Chief John Tetlichi, Fort McPherson, and Lyle Trimble, Aklavik - both members of the N.W.T. Council - were asked to join in July.

Other members were: R.C. Passmore, Executive

Director, Canadian Wildlife Federation; Gavin Henderson,
Executive Director, National and Provincial Parks
Association of Canada; Dr. William Fuller, Professor of
Zoology, University of Alberta; Dr. J.D.H. Lambert,
Professor of Botany, Carleton University; Dr. J.C. Ritchie,
Professor of Biology, Dalhousie University; Thomas Watmore,
Imperial Oil Ltd.; E.M. Lakusta, Gulf Oil Ltd.; and
Max Wapnford, Shell Oil Co.

In paying tribute to the work of the Task Force

Mr. Chrétien said "The group's carefully balanced approach
to a most demanding assignment has brought forth a wealth
of valuable recommendations that my Department is deter-
mined to implement as soon as possible."

The full text of the report is available from the
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in
Ottawa or at the regional offices of the Department's
Northern Economic Development Branches in Whitehorse,
Yukon Territory, and Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

MACKENZIE DELTA TASK FORCE: REPORT NO. 2

Following is the verbatim
Summary of Observations and
Conclusions plus the
Recommendations sections from
the second report of the
Mackenzie Delta Task Force
as presented to the Honourable
Jean Chrétien, Minister of
Indian Affairs and Northern
Development.

The full 62-page report is
available from the Department
on request.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Seismographic Operations

1. The seismic operations conducted during summer which involved removal of vegetation and humus horizons have caused the greatest damage to the tundra surface. The revegetation and eventual disappearance of these lines will require time intervals of one or more centuries. The

most pronounced changes are found in areas of ice-wedge polygons, where removal of the insulating cover has caused permafrost degradation and subsidence. However, this practice was short-lived and has not occurred in the area since 1965. Further, there is no evidence from these lines of substantial surface erosion, and where it exists it does not extend laterally into the undisturbed tundra.

2. Summer seismic operations using Low Ground Pressure Tracked Vehicles have caused minimal alteration to the upland tundra, and only shifts in vegetational composition in lowland situations. There is no evidence of surface instability, and many of the lines on uplands are imperceptible on the ground. However, it should not be construed from the above that summer seismic operations in general should be encouraged. The favourable situations observed were the result of carefully controlled operations in relatively insensitive areas. Approval of such operations would require authorisation of an informed, competent, local enforcement officer. Uncontrolled operations could lead to considerable damage.

3. Winter seismic operations have caused variable amounts of damage to the tundra, but in no instance was the damage severe. There is no evidence in these situations of erosional features. The minimum effect is produced by 'shoe-ed' bulldozer blades, and this should be a requirement for all winter seismic work involving such equipment.

4. The effects of seismic lines on the vegetation and surface features of the modern delta are insufficient to warrant concern.

5. Extensive, close-interval seismic line operations (at frequencies in excess of three times present levels) would present an unsightly,

variably persisting aspect on the landscape. The self-imposed very high standards of the major companies currently active in this region, together with their own research and collaboration with private investigators, have avoided serious, extensive damage to the vegetation and surface of the tundras of this region. A proliferation of seismic activity by smaller, less responsible companies, with continued inadequate government supervisory and enforcement personnel, might result in an unsatisfactory situation.

6. It emerged clearly from the exercise that there will not ensue from past and current seismic activities, irreparable damage to the surficial and vegetal components of the tundra landscape in this region.

B. Winter Roads

The limited observations made by the group, enumerated in section 4B below, suggest that the winter roads in the area have caused local scarring of the landscape but have not resulted in erosion. Recovery of vegetation will be relatively rapid after the roads are abandoned.

C. Disturbance to Animals and General Biological Effects

No evidence was available to the Task Force that Wildlife resources were being affected in any but a minor way by industrial activity. There were however, clearly gaps in our ability to evaluate some of the assertions by local residents that wildlife has suffered, and we strongly recommend that the level of zoological research be stepped up.

D. Waste Disposal and Related Problems

The problem of disposing adequately of non-degradable materials in a permafrost region is acute. There is a clear need for a coordinated

effort to provide a central facility for reducing materials to disposable proportions and conditions.

E. Social and Economic Factors

The central conclusion which emerged from the discussions and representations is that there is a serious gap in communications between the appropriate government agency and the local residents. This has resulted in local resentment that industrial activity begins at a locale with little or no forewarning, and little opportunity for employment opportunities. Industry is required to submit in advance the details of projected exploratory or other work to government agencies. These agencies have been remiss, apparently, in transmitting the information in advance to the settlements likely to be affected.

F. Natural and Historic Resources

It is clear that the pace of development in this high latitude area is so rapid that policies are being formulated and action taken before adequate scientific background material is at hand. However, the need for a rational basis for long-term planning is no less acute. The central requirement is coordinated information, forming the basis of a holistic overview that treats this region as a single man-centred ecosystem going through a period of rapid change and development. The region displays a peculiar set of questions, imbalances, conflicts of interest, etc., depending on the various physical, biological, social and economic components of the ecosystem. The ALUR programme is directed at only one component, and takes no account of wildlife, social and economic factors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The absence of a wildlife research component in the ALUR research activities and planning is viewed as a serious omission. We recommend strongly that this shortcoming be rectified.

2. It is recommended that it be required by regulation that all bulldozer blades in winter seismographic operations be fitted with "shoe" attachments to avoid penetration of the tundra vegetation and soil.

3. It is recommended that the manager or supervisor responsible for any field operation maintain close liaison with local inhabitants to ensure that the exploratory or development activities do not have a detrimental effect on the hunting, trapping, fishing or other activities.

4. There is clear evidence of a communications gap between federal and/or territorial government agencies and the local residents. Oil companies fulfil the requirement to submit detailed plans to the appropriate authorities of their future field work, but this information rarely reaches the communities in the area.

We recommend strongly that appropriate steps be taken to ensure a prompt and efficient transmission of the information to all resident peoples, and that the Territorial administration identify and inventory the local labour force.

5. We recommend that the Minister give serious attention to the urgent need for a comprehensive, balanced approach in formulating social and economic programs and policies for the region. Attention must be given to all aspects, physical, biological, social and economic, of the

man-centred ecosystem if a rational, long-term policy is to emerge.

6. We conclude that the 'task force' has fulfilled the functions outlined for it in the initial correspondence and documentation. However, in light of our conclusion above that an integrated or holistic approach to regional problems is essential, we recommend the early establishment of a group of representative, competent northern specialists to be advisory to the Minister, with the central role of defining the broad goals and objectives of northern development.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

1-70111



ONTARIO'S OLD BUILDINGS TO BE SURVEYED BY A NATIONAL TEAM

OTTAWA (November 9, 1970) - Over the next six months, many of Ontario's old buildings will again come under the scrutiny of a team representing the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. The ten-year national inventory designed by the National Historic Sites Service of the National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, was initiated last June in all ten provinces and the Yukon Territory to locate and identify 100,000 historic structures threatened with destruction in the face of urban redevelopment, highway construction or simple neglect.

Historic buildings in Galt, Guelph and centres

northeast of Cornwall will be systematically surveyed in the first part of the three-phased inventory. The survey technique of the first phase involves recording some 78 items of architectural information about each building on coded sheets designed for computer processing.

The first phase will record the exteriors of 100,000 buildings in five years to produce a broad view of our architectural heritage. The second phase will describe the interiors and architectural details of 10,000 buildings chosen from the results of phase one. In the third phase, some 2,000 structures will be selected from phase two and described with measured drawings and structural studies.

Already researchers are delving into town and city records to determine the building date, architect, and original owner of recorded structures. It is the first computer survey for architecture of such scale known to have been implemented anywhere in the world.

The inventory will serve as a data bank and economical planning tool to assist local councils, municipal, provincial or federal agencies in pinpointing the condition, quality and utility of thousands of historic structures.

Resulting from three months of field work carried out this summer, over 10,000 buildings were surveyed across the country; some 2,000 in Toronto, Hamilton and Unionville. In Toronto a sampling of central housing and commercial structures was taken. Many of the old buildings of Hamilton, especially vulnerable in the path of redevelopment, were special subjects for survey. In Unionville, many buildings erected before 1880 and threatened with highway development were recorded.

The survey teams were hired in the areas where they will work and team captains trained by the Ottawa staff of architectural historians.

This month, a trial program is using volunteers to record historic buildings in Ottawa's Sandy Hill area.

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For information: Ottawa -- Vivian Astroff (613) 995-6131
Toronto -- Tim Rhodes (416) 532-7167

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**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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**MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN**

1-70112

LIBRARY
MAY 1 1970

**BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OLD BUILDINGS TO BE SURVEYED
BY A NATIONAL TEAM**

OTTAWA (November 9, 1970) - Over the next six months, British Columbia's old buildings will again come under the scrutiny of a team representing the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. The ten-year national inventory designed by the National Historic Sites Service of the National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, was initiated last June in all ten provinces and the Yukon Territory to locate and identify 100,000 historic structures threatened with destruction in the face of urban redevelopment, highway construction or simple neglect.

Historic buildings in Victoria and other urban and rural areas of the province will be systematically surveyed in the first part of the three-phased inventory. The survey technique of the first phase involves recording some 78 items of architectural information about each building on coded sheets designed for computer processing.

The first phase will record the exteriors of 100,000 buildings in five years to produce a broad view of our architectural heritage. The second phase will describe the interiors and architectural details of 10,000 buildings chosen from the results of phase one. In the third phase, some 2,000 structures will be selected from phase two and described with measured drawings and structural studies. Already, researchers are delving into town and city records to determine the building date, architect and original owner of recorded structures. It is the first computer survey for architecture of such scale known to have been implemented anywhere in the world.

The inventory will serve as a data bank and economical planning tool to assist local councils, municipal, provincial or federal agencies in pinpointing the condition, quality and utility of thousands of historic structures.

Resulting from three months of field work carried out this summer, over 10, 000 buildings were surveyed across the country; some 2, 000 in the Vancouver and New Westminster areas of British Columbia. Mount Curry, a late 19th-century Indian village near Pemberton, was found to illustrate an unusual range of building techniques and was the subject of special attention. Over the next two months, the team will survey other old Indian villages in the province.

Although the inventory is financed primarily by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the city of Vancouver and several provincial governments shared costs for survey teams in their areas. The survey teams are hired in the areas where they will work and team captains trained by the Ottawa staff of architectural historians.

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1-70113

70113
NOV 13 1970

QUEBEC'S OLD BUILDINGS TO BE SURVEYED BY A
NATIONAL TEAM

OTTAWA (November 9, 1970) - Over the next six months, the old buildings of Montreal and Quebec City will again come under the scrutiny of a team representing the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. The ten-year national inventory designed by the National Historic Sites Service of the National And Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, was initiated last June in all ten provinces and the Yukon Territory to locate and identify 100,000 historic structures threatened with destruction in the face of urban redevelopment, highway construction or simple neglect.

Historic buildings in Montreal, Quebec City and other areas of the province will be systematically surveyed in the first part of the three-phased inventory. The survey technique of the first phase involves recording some 78 items of architectural information about each building on coded sheets designed for computer processing.

The first phase will record the exteriors of 100,000 buildings in five years to produce a broad view of our architectural heritage. The second phase will describe the interiors and architectural details of 10,000 buildings chosen from the results of phase one. In the third phase, some 2,000 structures will be selected from phase two and described with measured drawings and structural studies.

Already researchers are delving into town and city records to determine the building date, architect, and original owner of recorded structures. It is the first computer survey for architecture of such scale known to have been implemented anywhere in the world.

The inventory will serve as a data bank and economical planning tool to assist local councils, municipal, provincial and federal agencies in pinpointing the condition, quality and utility of thousands of historic structures.

Resulting from three months of field work carried out this summer, over 10,000 buildings were surveyed across the country; some 2,500 in Quebec province. Old buildings in Montreal, Quebec City, Ste. Jerome, Longueuil, St. Scholastique and Beaumont on the south shore opposite Quebec City were included.

The survey teams are hired in the areas where they will work, and team captains are trained by the Ottawa staff of architectural historians.

For information: Ottawa -- Vivian Astroff (613) 995-6131

Montreal -- Jean Richard Lafoust (514) 737-9041

Quebec City -- Andrée Aquin (418) 769-4041

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ET DU NORD CANADIEN

1-70114

LIPR/MS

NOV 13 1970

NEW BRUNSWICK'S OLD BUILDINGS TO BE SURVEYED BY A NATIONAL TEAM

OTTAWA (November 9, 1970) - Over the next six months, New Brunswick's old buildings will again come under the scrutiny of a team representing the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. The ten-year national survey designed by the National Historic Sites Service of the National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, was initiated last June in all ten provinces and the Yukon Territory to locate and identify 100,000 historic structures threatened with destruction in the face of urban redevelopment, highway construction or simple neglect.

Historic buildings in Saint John and St. Andrews will be systematically surveyed in the first part of the three-phased inventory. The survey technique of the first phase involves recording some 78 items of architectural information about each building on coded sheets designed for computer processing.

The first phase will record the exteriors of 100,000 buildings in five years to produce a broad view of our architectural heritage. The second phase will describe the interiors and architectural details of 10,000 buildings chosen from the results of phase one.

In the third phase, some 2,000 structures will be selected from phase two and described with measured drawings and structural studies. Already, researchers are delving into town and city records to determine the building date, architect and original owner of recorded structures. It is the first computer survey for architecture of such scale known to have been implemented anywhere in the world.

The inventory will serve as a data bank and economical planning tool to assist local councils, municipal, provincial or federal agencies in pinpointing the condition, quality and utility of thousands of historic structures.

Resulting from three months of field work carried out

this summer, over 10,000 buildings were surveyed across the country; some 1,750 in the Saint John, Moncton, and Fredericton areas of New Brunswick.

Although the inventory is financed primarily by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the province of New Brunswick and several other provincial governments shared costs for survey teams in their areas.

The survey teams are hired in the areas where they will work, and team captains are trained by the Ottawa staff of architectural historians.

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For Information: Ottawa -- Vivian Astroff (613) 995-6131

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ET DU NORD CANADIEN

1-70115

NOVA SCOTIA'S OLD BUILDINGS TO BE SURVEYED BY A NATIONAL TEAM

OTTAWA (November 9, 1970) - Over the next six months, Nova Scotia's old buildings will again come under the scrutiny of a team representing the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. The ten-year national inventory designed by the National Historic Sites Service of the National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, was initiated last June in all ten provinces and the Yukon Territory to locate and identify 100,000 structures threatened with destruction in the face of urban redevelopment, highway construction or simple neglect.

Historic buildings in Halifax and other areas of the province will be systematically surveyed in the first part of the three-phased inventory. The survey technique of the first phase involves recording some 78 items of architectural information about each building on coded sheets designed for computer processing.

The first phase will record the exteriors of 100,000 buildings in five years to produce a broad view of our architectural heritage. The second phase will describe the interiors and architectural details of 10,000 buildings chosen from the results of phase one. In the third phase, some 2,000 structures will be selected from phase two and described with measured drawings and structural studies. Already researchers are delving into town and city records to determine the building date, architect and original owner of recorded structures. It is the first computer survey for architecture of such scale known to have been implemented anywhere in the world.

The inventory will serve as a data bank and planning tool to assist local councils, municipal, provincial or federal agencies in pinpointing the condition, quality and utility of thousands of historic structures.

Resulting from three months of field work carried out this summer, over 10,000 buildings were surveyed across the country; some 1,550 in the Halifax, Dartmouth and Wolfville areas of Nova Scotia. In the current survey, Halifax is the focal point.

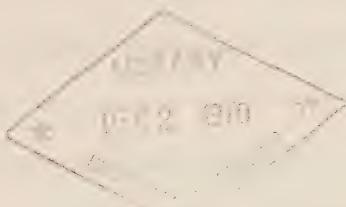
The survey teams are hired in the areas where they will work and team captains are trained by the Ottawa staff of architectural historians.

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For Information: Ottawa -- Vivian Astroff (613)995-6131
Halifax -- Dolores Morrell (902)429-3937

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CANADA

**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT****MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN**1-70116**WORK ON HIGHWAY TO ARCTIC TO BE SPEEDED UP**

OTTAWA (November 24, 1970)--Work on a portion of the Fort Simpson-Fort Liard Road in the Northwest Territories will cease today to permit speeded-up construction of the Dempster Highway to Fort McPherson and a connecting link to Arctic Red River and Inuvik in the N. W. T.

In making this announcement today the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, said that because of the increasing pace of activity in the Mackenzie Delta and the Arctic Islands regions it was imperative that road access from the south be completed as soon as possible, at least as far as Inuvik and, optimistically, as far as Tuktoyaktuk.

The Minister said that construction work on the Fort Simpson- Fort Laird project would be resumed as soon as financial resources permit.

The Dempster Highway runs northeast from the Dawson area in the Yukon. The new construction will extend it a distance of about 240 miles through Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River and on up to Inuvik. A further short leg from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk would result in the first all-Canadian road leading to the Arctic Ocean with attendant attraction for tourism.

The new emphasis placed on construction of the Dempster Highway will move up completion date of this phase of the Northern Roads Program by two years to 1974, Mr. Chrétien

said. The project reflects optimism surrounding oil and gas exploration work North of 60 and the anticipation of the possible construction of a gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay across the northern Yukon and up to the Mackenzie Valley, he said.

Mr. Chrétien stated the work is being accelerated also to connect one of the major population centres of the North to the northern roads network and it is hoped the added transportation link will help reduce transportation costs in the winter season with salutary effects on living costs in the region.

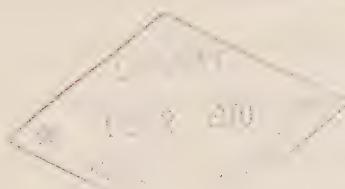
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
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1-70117



\$18,900 IN SCHOLARSHIPS TO INDIAN STUDENTS

OTTAWA (November 24, 1970) - Scholarships totalling \$18,900 were awarded to 76 Indian students across Canada it was announced by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

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The scholarships, worth \$250 to \$300 each, were awarded to 18 top students pursuing university courses and five were awarded in each of nursing and teacher training. Vocational training scholarships were awarded to 32 Indian students and 12 Indians showing outstanding ability in art, music, drama or carving were awarded cultural scholarships. Independent school scholarships were granted to four students of high academic standing who were accepted by independent schools.

The number of university scholarships doubled from nine last year and the Department is planning to provide additional funds in this category for 1971-72.

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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
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1-70118

11-24-1970

INVESTIGATION LAUNCHED INTO ARCTIC GAS WELL FIRE

OTTAWA (November 25, 1970) -- A formal investigation will be started immediately into all of the facts concerning the blow-out and fire of the Panarctic King Christian D-18 exploratory well, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Jean Chrétien announced.

A Conservation Engineer has been designated and empowered under the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act to conduct the investigation. He is Mr. R. King, senior petroleum engineer, Indian Mineral Lands, based at Calgary, on loan to the Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department from the Indian Affairs Branch. Mr. King previously worked for many years with the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board with responsibility for conservation, safety and procedures.

The King Christian well is rated as one of the largest gas discoveries in Canada, but it blew wild on October 25 when drilling reached a depth of 2,010 feet and is presently burning out of control. King Christian Island is about 150 miles Northeast of the Drake Point gas discovery well on Melville Island of Panarctic Oils Ltd, a consortium of the federal government, and 19 mining and oil companies and their affiliates. Efforts now are under way to bring the fire under control.

The well was drilled by Commonwealth Hi-Tower Arctic Joint Ventures, Calgary, under contract for Panarctic Oils Ltd.

Northern Development Minister Chrétien has instructed Mr. King to investigate all matters relevant to the drilling program, drilling operations, blow-out and fire, by calling witnesses, inquiring and hearing testimony, studying records, and inspecting the well site. He said the Department wants to know why the accident occurred and the relative responsibilities for it.

The Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act applies to activities in the Territories. It empowers a conservation engineer to enter and inspect premises or structures, examine records and documents and conduct tests or examinations of oil and gas activities in the North. Mr. Chrétien said he anticipates full co-operation of those companies and individuals concerned with drilling of the King Christian well.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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1-70119

1-70119-2
University of Guelph
Dec 1970

NEW SCHOOLS MEANS INDIAN STUDENTS LIVE NEAR HOMES

OTTAWA (December 7, 1970) - Two hundred Indian students on the Mistassini Indian Reserve in Northern Quebec will no longer have to leave home to go to school when a new 12-classroom school on the reserve is completed.

The \$887,300 school, along with three 12-bedroom dormitories, is being built for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development by Jasmin Construction Inc., of Montreal.

The Mistassini students are now attending residential school at La Tuque, 200 miles south. The new school is expected to be completed by March 31, 1971.

- 30 -

Robert Whelan
(613) 995-6386

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**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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1-70120

**GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY SHARE COSTS
OF INDIAN TRAINING**

OTTAWA (December 8, 1970) - An agreement which will provide on-the-job training at a cost of \$376,400 for Blood Indians in the manufacture of trailers and sectional housing was announced today by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The agreement is between the Department and Kainai Industries Ltd., an affiliate of Haico Manufacturing Ltd., Lethbridge, Alberta. It coincides with the completion of factory construction of what eventually will be a completely Indian-owned and operated trailer and sectional housing manufacturing industry on the Blood Reserve at Standoff, Alberta, 32 miles southwest of Lethbridge.

Kainai Industries Ltd. was set up more than a year ago by Haico Manufacturing Ltd. and Red Crow Developments, a corporation representing the 4500 Blood people on the reserve. Red Crow developments have financed and own the fixed assets of the 1.1 million dollar plant and Haico is providing 1 million dollars of operating capital. Eighty per cent of the total financing was in the form of grants from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and much of the planning was done in conjunction with the Department of Manpower.

The agreement between the Department and Kainai Industries Ltd. provides on-the-job training fro 240 Blood Indians from November 1, 1970 to December 31, 1972 and will cost \$376,400, of which \$198,120 will be paid by Kainai Industries Ltd. and \$178,280 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

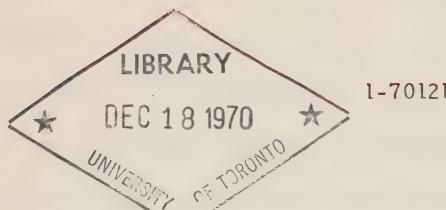
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
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For release anytime



BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE DECISIONS RESULTING FROM THE KEJIMKUJIK PUBLIC HEARING

OTTAWA (December 15, 1970) - The 145-square mile Kejimkujik National Park, officially opened August 9, 1969, is located about 120 miles from Halifax in southwestern Nova Scotia. Its present services include 308 camp sites, a 50-site group camping area, a supervised swimming beach, three picnic areas and several nature-interpretation trails.

There was wide-spread participation at the April 1 public hearing. The National and Historic Parks Branch of the department had expected to receive well-documented briefs from national, regional and local organizations, but was concerned that individuals might be reluctant to make their view points known.

The shelving of the marina originally proposed for Fairy Bay on Kejimkujik Lake, however, was the direct result of a brief presented by a life-long resident of the region. He made a strong plea for preserving the fragile biological features of the area and also argued that, on the basis of his experiences, the bay was unsuited for boating in late summer. He recommended an alternative site, now being considered.

The marking of an ancient Micmac Indian trail and burial ground is another example of a change brought about by an interested individual who considered it important to be heard.

The scenic road which the department had proposed be built around Kejimkujik Lake was strenuously opposed by biologists, zoologists, geologists and others at the hearing last spring. Most of them claimed it would damage the wilderness environment of the area.

A variety of views were expressed concerning the provision of visitor accommodation such as hotels and motels. The report points out that it is the policy of the department to encourage development of such facilities outside park boundaries where possible, and in respect of Kejimkujik National Park opportunity exists for private enterprise to provide accommodations in the area between Maitland Bridge and Caledonia. It is the department's intention to initiate discussions between the appropriate federal and provincial agencies to try to make assistance available to commercial interests to provide the required services. The report states that competing facilities will not be built within the park.

Suggestions that the department should encourage the attractions of a tourist resort, zoo or forest museum, or allow resource harvesting in the park were rejected.

On this latter point, strong representations were made at the hearing to the effect that with no forest management the park will be "a graveyard of dead and dying trees". The report points out that, in line with National Parks policy, forest

management will not include the harvesting of forest products "for the primary purpose of commercial gain". Management will entail only those controls on natural phenomena such as fire, insects and diseases that are required to preserve associated park values and resources of the surrounding region.

Other significant decisions resulting from the public hearing include:

- . postponement of fixing boundaries of the four zones in the park until an ecological study is completed;
- . construction of roads to Indian Point and Big Dam Lake to provide access to new campgrounds in these areas;
- . addition of 370 new camping sites to the park's existing 308 sites;
- . development of an integrated system of hiking trails;
- . development of canoe routes and marking of safe power boat channels on Kejimkujik Lake;
- . restriction of power boat speed to 10 m. p. h. on the Mersey River and Kejimkujik Lake.

A lengthy section of the 20-page report is devoted to discussion of the "preservation versus use" theme which appeared in many of the briefs. "From the standpoint of the average visitor", the report maintains, "a national park should

be a component, albeit a very distinctive part, of his total travel experience in a given region". Zoning plans for the parks have been designed to preserve the natural attractions. At the same time, they "make reasonable provision for visitor use to provide the particular quality of outdoor experience that gives a national park its distinctive purpose and role in the immediate region and in the nation. To increase activity areas at the expense of wilderness areas would change the character of the parks and tend to make them competitive with, rather than complementary to, other recreation areas in the region. In effect, the parks would cease to serve a distinctive role and their ability to provide a particular quality of outdoor experience would be drastically reduced".

The report continues by saying that "the growing awareness of the value of the natural environment and the rapid decrease in outstanding natural areas has convinced the department that one of the prime objectives of Kejimkujik National Park should be to enable the visitor to experience the feeling of wilderness." Ideal wilderness in the sense of a completely unaffected natural environment grows scarcer day by day. In southwestern Nova Scotia the closest thing to it exists and can only continue to exist within the park. It is for this reason that most of Kejimkujik National Park is

classified as a wilderness recreation area. This decision,
the Minister says, is compatible with National Parks policy
and reflects the consensus heard at the public hearing.

- 30 -

Mrs. Y. McWilliam,
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1-70122



CHANGES MADE IN NATIONAL PARK PLAN AFTER PUBLIC HEARING

OTTAWA (December 15, 1970) - Changes will be made in the master plan for Kejimkujik National Park in Nova Scotia as a result of a public hearing held in Halifax, April 1, 1970.

Decisions on the proposals in the 62 briefs presented to the hearing were made public today by Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The 20-page report issued by the National and Historic Parks Branch contains decisions and outlines courses of action to be followed. It will be used as a guide in the formulation of a working master plan for Kejimkujik National Park.

Two changes of particular note brought about by public discussion include suspension of the department's plan to build a circular scenic road and relocation of a marina.

The public hearing on Kejimkujik was the first in a series of hearings on provisional master plans for all national parks. Since then hearings have also been held on Cape Breton Highlands National Park in June and Fundy National Park in October.

Provisional master plans for Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks were released November 13 at Calgary and Edmonton and public hearings are scheduled on these for the spring of 1971.

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1-70123



A. DIGBY HUNT APPOINTED ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

OTTAWA (December 23, 1970) - A. Digby Hunt, 43, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Minister (Northern Development) to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister, announced today.

Since his assignment as Acting Assistant Deputy Minister in August, 1969, Mr. Hunt has been elected a director of Panarctic Oils Ltd., the Government-private industry consortium formed to explore and develop petroleum resources in the Arctic. In January, 1970, the Crown appointed him a member of the Northern Canada Power Commission.

Mr. Hunt joined Indian Affairs and Northern Development in 1960 as Administrator of Oil and Gas. He has held appointments as Chief of the Resource Management Division and Director of the Northern Economic Development Branch.

As Assistant Deputy Minister (Northern Development), Mr. Hunt has responsibility for all departmental regional programs in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. This covers the management of all natural resources including oil, gas, mining, water, surface lands and forests, the protection of the Northern environment, government activities in the field of economic development, and the support of the Territorial Governments in providing social and other local services.

An important part of the Northern Development Program involves responsibility for administering three important Northern conservation Acts -- the Northern Inland Waters Act which will establish water boards throughout the Territories; part of the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act which will set a 100-mile pollution control limit around the Arctic Islands; and the Territorial Lands Act by which the Arctic Land Use Research (ALUR) program is being conducted and new Land Use Regulations are being drawn up.

Born in London, England, Mr. Hunt is a University of London graduate with an honours degree in geology. He spent four years in South America as an oil company geologist and came to Canada in 1952. Working with a number of petroleum companies in Calgary for eight years, he held positions as chief geologist, exploration manager and petroleum consultant.

Mr. Hunt is a Fellow of the Geological Society, Assistant Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum, a member of the Professional Engineers of Alberta and a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geology.

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1970 RECORD YEAR FOR CANADA'S NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS SYSTEMS

OTTAWA (December 31, 1970) - Canada's national and historic parks systems expanded at a far greater rate in 1970 than at any other time since their inception. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, said in a year-end review of these activities of the Department.

Four new national parks -- as many as were established in the preceding 33 years -- were added to the system bringing to 24 the number in a chain now stretching from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island.

At the same time the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department added a further three historical areas to that system so that there are now more than 50 historic parks as well as some 600 designated historic sites across Canada.

The year was highlighted by establishment of the first two national parks in Québec: Forillon on the Gaspe Peninsula and La Mauricie in the St. Maurice valley just north of Three Rivers. The other new park areas are coastal in nature:

Long Beach on the west coast of Vancouver Island with its Pacific Ocean marine life and cedar rain forests and Gros Morne on the west coast of Newfoundland with its deep fiords and mountains. In addition to these, an area near the east arm of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories has been reserved as a possible future national park.

The National and Historic Parks Branch also initiated studies on areas suitable for Canada's first marine, or underwater, national park.

Public participation in park planning continued in 1970 with national, provincial, local associations and private

citizens, encouraged to express their views at special public hearings on development plans for specific parks. This program of direct public participation will continue.

New national historic parks under negotiation ranged from L'Anse-aux-Meadows, the only known Viking settlement in North America, and Port-au-Choix, a 4,000-year-old burial ground, both of which are in Newfoundland, to Rocky Mountain House, and historically significant Alberta foothills fur trade post.

Development work continued at many of the historic parks, the most notable being Fortress Louisbourg in Nova Scotia and Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba, both parks now achieving international acclaim for the fidelity of their reconstruction and restauration, as well as the Restigouche underwater archaeological program. The Branch also acquired further key historic buildings in Dawson City in the Yukon.

Canadians as a whole became more aware of their historic architecture in 1970 and one of the reasons was the start of the 10-year program of Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. Developed by the National and Historic Parks Branch, the inventory was launched in some two dozen cities across Canada last summer. The objective is to survey, in detail,

some 100,000 Canadian buildings and identify those of exceptional architectural significance. An important secondary benefit will be the provision of this computerized inventory data to architects and historians and to provincial, town and city planners to assist them in their urban development-redevelopment work.

In the latter part of 1970 a program of accelerated development was started at national historic sites in Quebec and at Castle Hill, Newfoundland. This work included on-site archaeology, stabilization, restoration and further surveying for the historic building inventory.

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Barbara Baldwin (613) 995-6131

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1-70126

LONGBOAT AWARD

OTTAWA (January 5, 1970) - Kenneth Montour, a 35 year-old Indian from the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, has been awarded the Longboat Memorial Trophy for athletic achievement, it was announced today by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

In addition he will receive the Tom Longboat medal, also given to six other Indians from a number of regions across the country.

The trophy and medals are awarded annually to Canadian Indians who make a significant contribution toward the betterment of sports and recreation in Canada.

The award winners are selected by a board of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

Others who will receive the medal are: Clarence Smith, 27, a Micmac Indian from Annapolis Valley Reserve, N. S.; Lewis Delisle, 19, a Mohawk Indian from Caughnawaga, Quebec; Miss Nellie Trapper, 15, a Cree Indian from Moose Factory, Ontario; Bruce Wolfe, 17, also a Cree Indian, from Muskeg Lake Reserve, Saskatchewan; Harry Clearsky, 30, an Ojibway Indian from Waywayseecappo Reserve, Manitoba and William Seward, 50, a Cowichan Indian from the Nanaimo Reserve, Vancouver Island.

Kenneth Montour, a Delaware Indian, earns his living as a high steel worker and lives on the reserve with his wife and four children.

He is active in lacrosse, minor hockey and baseball and at one time played lacrosse for the Brantford Warriors, winners of Canadian senior lacrosse titles in 1967 and 1968.

Among other activities, he has served six terms as president of the Six Nations Minor Lacrosse Association. His coaching abilities have helped win several championships for minor league teams on the reserve.

Kenneth is beginning his third term as president of the Six Nations Minor Hockey Association. His main interest continues to be working with Indian youth in sports and recreation for which he has won the admiration of many on the reserve.

Tom Longboat, in whose memory the award is dedicated, was an Onondaga Indian from the Six Nations Reserve noted for his outstanding ability as a long-distance runner. He gained international recognition as an athlete when he won the gruelling 26-mile Boston marathon in 1907 over a field of 62 competitors. He also represented Canada at a number of other important athletic events including the

1908 Olympics in London, England. At the height of his career, he was regarded by many as the finest athlete this country had produced.

During World War 1, he served as a dispatch bearer in the Canadian Forces at Flanders. He died January 9, 1949.

- 30 -

Don Konrad
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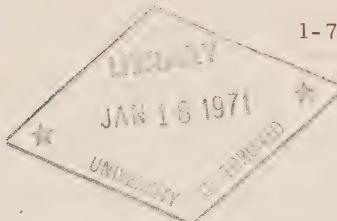
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1-70127



CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE ISSUES ARCTIC MAP SERIES TO HELP PROTECT NORTHERN SPECIES

OTTAWA (January 11, 1971) - Sensitive habitats of Canadian arctic wildlife are defined in a series of 24 maps and explanatory booklets released today by the Canadian Wildlife Service. The maps are designed to protect these species from environmental damage.

Distribution will be made to oil, gas and mining industries and government agencies and scientists working in the north. The information is freely available to involved industries, on request to CWS offices in Edmonton and Ottawa.

As the scientific agency responsible for advising and assisting the territorial governments in the management of arctic wildlife, CWS hired Renewable Resources Consulting Service to compile the series.

The maps do not portray the total distribution of wildlife. They show "critical" and "important" habitat for concentrations of various species during breeding, wintering, migration or throughout the year. The species affected, the function of the habitats and the seasons in which they are important are marked on the maps; for these factors determine what activity is undesirable.

Waterfowl, beaver, the magnificent polar bear and other species all have their favorite stamping, perching or prowling grounds described and there is concise advice on how to avoid upsetting their daily rounds.

Recommendations range from warnings that the areas where the peregrine falcon nests should be totally undisturbed in spring and summer, to suggestions that roads built in Dall sheep and goat country could open these areas to excessive hunting.

The maps are not equally detailed as more information is being obtained. CWS hopes that users will report their own observations. These, together with the results of additional research, will be incorporated into future revisions.

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Susan Burns (613) 995-6131

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1-70129

NATIONAL PARK CONTRACTS WORTH \$187, 663. 50 AWARDED

OTTAWA (January 22, 1971) - Contracts totalling \$187, 663. 50 for maintenance work and consulting services in national parks have recently been awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

In Ontario, James F. MacLaren Limited, Consulting Engineers, of London was awarded a contract of \$28,700 for preliminary investigations into the provision of water, sewage, electrical and telephone utilities for Point Pelee National Park. Marentette Bros. Ltd. of Windsor has the successful bid at \$34,826 for the repair and resurfacing of asphalt roads in Point Pelee, and Eriksson, McCloskey, Padolsky and Ross of Ottawa was awarded \$5,600 for architectural and lignage consultant services for the same park.

Larocque, Ménard et Thériault of Québec City have received a \$55,000 contract for consultant studies for the development plan of Forillon National Park in the Gaspé region of Québec. In New Brunswick, H. E. Carson and Sons Ltd. of Moncton was awarded a contract worth \$60,037.50 for improvements to the east entrance area of Fundy National Park.

Eriksson, McCloskey, Padolsky and Ross of Ottawa received a \$3,500 contract for consultant services for architectural development in Canadian national parks.

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1-70130



NINE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE AWARDED TO CANADIAN STUDENTS

OTTAWA (January 25, 1971) - Nine National Parks Service of Canada scholarships worth \$2,000 each are being offered to Canadian graduate students in outdoor recreation and natural park area studies, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has announced.

Tenable in Canadian universities during 1971-72, the scholarships are designed to help train the highly-qualified personnel required to manage, interpret and plan Canada's ever-growing national parks system. This system, which increased from 20 to 24 parks during 1970, encompasses over 30,000 square miles and stretches in a chain from Terra Nova, Newfoundland to Long Beach on British Columbia's Vancouver Island.

Scholarship winners will be announced in June 1971 and applications should be sent to the Director, National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa. They should be received no later than April 15, 1971. Details of degrees held, proposed course of study (which must be at a Canadian university) and career plans should be included.

Notices giving further details have been sent to all Canadian universities for display on bulletin boards.

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FOUR NAMED TO N.W.T. COUNCIL

Note to editors:

Biographies of Hamelin, Lemieux, Campbell & Parker attached. Pictures available from CP wirephoto services.

OTTAWA (January 29, 1971) - The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today announced the appointment of two new members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and the reappointment of two others who already held seats on the Council prior to the Territorial elections last December.

Those newly appointed are Dr. Louis-Edmond Hamelin, professor of geography at Laval University and Director of the Centre for Northern Studies in Quebec, and Leo Gerard Lemieux, a well known Edmonton businessman. Reappointed are Air Marshal Hugh Campbell of Ottawa, and John H. Parker, Deputy Commissioner of the N.W.T.

In announcing the reappointment of Deputy Commissioner Parker and Air Marshal Campbell and the appointment of Dr. Hamelin and Mr. Lemieux to serve as members of the Council of the Northwest Territories, the Minister said they would complement the 10 elected members of the new Council by providing knowledge and experience in the area of national affairs as well as "a high degree of specialized ability in matters of direct concern to northern residents."

The new Council will hold its first session in Yellowknife commencing February 1, 1971.

As a result of changes in the Northwest Territories Act in 1970, the number of appointed Councillors has been reduced from five to four.

In addition to the appointed members of the Council, the elective body consists of:

Lyle Trimble, the dean of the Territorial Council; Nick Sibbeston, a Metis with a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Alberta; Jimmy Rabeska, a Dogrib Indian from Fort Rae; Lena Pederson, a Greenland Eskimo now living in Coppermine who is the first woman ever to sit on the Council; Weldy Phipps, a former bush pilot who operates a charter aircraft company in the Arctic Islands; Paul Kaeser, mayor of Fort Smith; Bryan Pearson, a businessman and long time resident of Frobisher; David Searle, a prominent Yellowknife lawyer; Tom Butters, editor of the Inuvik newspaper The Drum; and Willie Adams, an Eskimo from the Keewatin district.

Commenting on the composition of the new Council Mr. Chrétien said, "At this time the North is becoming perhaps the most important geographic area in Canada. It is imperative that its future should be guided by a representative body of Northern residents taking the interests of all into account. I consider that the new Council, consisting as it does of people with a wide range of experience, is capable of making a substantial and progressive contribution to the Northwest Territories' continuing development".

LOUIS-EDMOND HAMELIN

Mr. Hamelin is an internationally-known expert on the Arctic as well as a scholar and writer.

Born in St. Didace, P.Q., in 1923, he took a Baccalaureat es Arts in classics at the University of Montreal in 1945 followed by a Masters degree in Economics at the University of Laval in 1948. From 1949 to 1951 Mr. Hamelin studied at the University of Grenoble, France, where he received certificates in geography, modern history and political science and a doctorate in geography.

In 1956-57 he conducted geomorphology research at the University of Paris Science Faculty and in 1964 went to Cambridge University for northern research at the Scott Polar Research Institute.

Mr. Hamelin has been professor of geography at the University of Laval since 1951 and is director-founder of the Centre for Northern Studies in Quebec.

During 1968-69, he was visiting professor at the University of Toulouse, France.

Mr. Hamelin, who was awarded a Centennial Medal in 1967, has represented Canada on several commissions and delegations

in North America and overseas. He was also Governor of the Arctic Institute of North America at Washington and Montreal from 1964-68.

As a writer and editor Mr. Hamelin has produced and collaborated on enough articles, monographs and books to require a 50-page bibliography for a complete listing. His works include technical papers prepared for conferences on the North and studies of Canadian geography in general as well as the humanities.

LEO GERARD LEMIEUX

Mr. Lemieux was born in Edmonton in 1915. He spent his childhood in Lac La Biche, Alberta where he received his primary education. After attending secondary school in Edmonton, he received his classical Laval education at Jesuit College, also in Edmonton. During World War Two, Mr. Lemieux served with the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1942 to 1945.

Mr. Lemieux has a number of business interests that include building supplies, real estate, farming, manufacturing and chemical research and has been active in community affairs for many years.

A member of the Edmonton Separate School Board for nine years, he was the Chairman of its Finance and Building Committees.

From 1955 to 1963 Mr. Lemieux was the Chairman of the Board of the Marian Centre. He was the Chairman of the Misericordia Hospital Board for four years and has been a continuing Member of its Board of Directors for the past nine years.

A member of the Board of the Western Catholic Reporter, he served as its chairman for a four-year term.

- 2 -

He is a member of the Edmonton and Canadian Chambers of Commerce and the Alberta, Northwest Chamber-Mines, Oils, Resources.

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AIR MARSHAL HUGH CAMPBELL (Ret.)

Air Marshal Campbell was born in 1908 at Salisbury, New Brunswick and was educated through to matriculation at Salisbury and Moncton, N.B. He graduated with a B.Sc. degree from the University of New Brunswick in 1930. In 1952 he was awarded an LL.D. from the same university.

He was granted an R.C.A.F. pilot's wings at Camp Borden in 1930 and was successively promoted to pilot officer, flying instructor, adjutant, staff officer and commanding officer at R.C.A.F. stations. In the early part of the World War 2 he was Director of Training Plans with the British Commonwealth Air Training project.

He became Chief of Air Staff as Air Commodore in 1944 and was made an Air Vice-Marshal in 1945.

He was Chief of Air Staff from 1957 to 1962.

He is a Director of a number of Canadian companies.

He was first appointed a member of the Northwest Territories Council in 1964 and was reappointed in 1967.

He was married in 1936 to Elizabeth Mary Sutherland in Vancouver and they now make their home in Ottawa.

- 2 -

Air Marshal Campbell received a number of awards during the war for his service to the allied cause.

- 30 -

JOHN H. PARKER

Mr. Parker was born at Didsbury, Alberta in 1929 and grew up on a farm in the district. He attended the University of Alberta and graduated in 1951 with a B.S. in Engineering, Geology (Mining Pattern).

In 1949 he began his association with the north through employment in North Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories with Eldorado Mining and Refining Exploration Department.

After graduation Mr. Parker was geologist and managing engineer for Norman W. Byrne, Consulting Engineer, at Uranium City, Saskatchewan, moving in 1954 to Yellowknife for the Byrne Companies in the Territories as geological engineer and later as manager of Rayrock Mine.

From 1956 to 1964 he was engaged largely in mining exploration in the Yellowknife area as chief engineer for Norman W. Byrne Limited and in 1964 became president of and a partner in an associated Company, Precambrian Mining Services Ltd., an engineering consulting and mining exploration service company with headquarters at Yellowknife. On March 2, 1967 Mr. Parker was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Parker's activity in public service started with his election in December 1958 to the Yellowknife Town Council, followed in December 1963 by his election as mayor. In 1965 he was returned to the mayor's chair by acclamation.

By Order-in-Council in June 1966 Mr. Parker was appointed a member of the Carrothers Commission. As a member of the Commission Mr. Parker studied with his colleagues the problems facing residents of the entire territory.

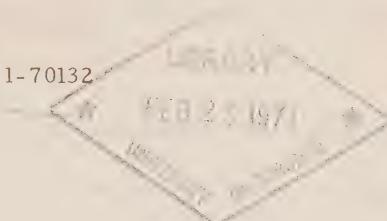
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1-70132



GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN 45% INTEREST IN PANARCTIC OILS LTD.

YELLOWKNIFE, N. W. T. (Feb. 15, 1971) -- The Federal Government intends to maintain its 45 per cent equity interest in Panarctic Oils Ltd. with a further investment in the company of \$11,700,000, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced here today.

He said the government would vote its shares at a special meeting of shareholders in Montreal today in favour of increasing Panartic's authorized capital by an additional 2,600,000 par \$10 preferred shares and plans to subscribe on the pro-rated 45 per cent basis to the new shares as issued this year and next.

Panarctic Oils Ltd., a consortium of 20 companies, including the Government's interest, was formed in 1967 to explore for oil and gas in the Canadian Arctic and maintain national equity interest in northern resource development. It holds through agreements with other companies and individuals and by direct acquisition over 55 million acres of potential oil and gas lands on the Arctic Islands and if it exercises all of its options it could earn over 39 million acres or 79.5 per cent of the land committed.

The \$26,000,000 in new financing will enable Panarctic to maintain an active drilling program and meet its commitments. Of seven exploratory wells drilled to date, two significant natural gas strikes have been made, one on Melville Island in 1969, and the second last year on King Christian Island.

The Government's original investment in Panarctic was \$9,000,000 in return for 45 per cent of issued common and preferred shares against an \$11,000,000 investment by the consortium of private companies. Panarctic required further financing of \$10,000,000 in 1969 and \$20,000,000 in 1970 and one each occasion the Government suscribed to its pro-rated shares, bringing its present investment in the company to about \$22,500,000. The new additional financing will raise the Government's investment to about \$34,200,000 and the consortium's input to about \$41,800,000.

Of the new financing, Mr. Chrétien said \$5,727,500 will be contained in supplementary estimates submitted to Parliament in 1971-72 and the balance in the amount of \$5,972,500 will be included in 1972-73 estimates.

The Minister stated that Panarctic must still be classified as a risk venture but he is greatly encouraged by the two gas well strikes made so far in the company's drilling program. He said that maintenance of Government equity interest in the company assures Canadian ownership and control of extensive and dominant oil and gas holdings in the Canadian Arctic.

The Minister is in Yellowknife for meetings with N. W. T. Commissioner Stuart Hodgson and the recently elected and appointed members of the Territorial Council which is in its first session.

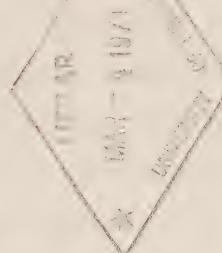


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1-70133

MINISTER PRESENTS LIFESAVING CERTIFICATE TO YUKON RESIDENT

WHITEHORSE, Y.T. (February 27, 1971) -

Johnny Jackson, a guide and trapper from Brook's Brook, Yukon Territory, was today presented with a St. John's Ambulance Lifesaving certificate by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



Mr. Jackson, 53, saved the life of a Cassiar Asbestos truck driver August 29, 1970, by using first aid training he received with the Yukon Forest Service. The truck driver, Ivan Sinclair, was lying smothered under a pile of 100-pound asbestos sacks thrown from his tractor trailer after it went out of control, smashed through a guard rail and overturned at the bottom of an embankment at Mile 847 of the Alaska Highway.

Arriving on the scene after the accident, Mr. Jackson spotted the driver's boot sticking out from under the sacks, shifted the heavy load and applied mouth to mouth resuscitation after removing asbestos fibre lodged in the victim's throat. Mr. Sinclair was not breathing at this point and his face was turning blue.

Covering the injured man to prevent shock, Mr. Jackson sent the American photographer he was guiding for help. Medical officials said later there was no question the accident victim would have died without such skilled assistance.

In recognizing the incident, the certificate reads in part "For his alertness and prompt

reaction to the possibility that the driver of the vehicle was trapped beneath the fibre and for his subsequent lifesaving actions, Mr. Jackson is highly commended".

Mr. Jackson, a Tlingit Indian born at Mabel Lake near the Nisutlin River, has guided, trapped and prospected all his adult life. He is not married and lives with his mother and brother at Brook's Brook.

In 1969, he attended the Fire Crew Training School at Minto where the first aid instruction he received made his rescue effort successful, he said recently.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation gave Mr. Jackson a high-powered rifle for his actions.

M. PORTER

(613) 995-6206



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CHRÉTIEN TO HEAD VISITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA

OTTAWA (March 8, 1971) - The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will head a 12-man group of M.P.'s and Departmental and other officials that will visit New Zealand and Australia at the end of this month to study government programs for the Maori people in New Zealand and the aboriginal people in Australia, as well as the development of natural resources in the latter country.



The officials will also study the operations of National Parks systems of both countries.

In addition to Mr. Chrétien the group will include three Liberal M.P.'s, Len Marchand, Member for Cariboo-Kamloops, R.J. "Bud" Orange, Member for the Northwest Territories, and Ian Watson, Chairman of the Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development; one Progressive Conservative Member, G.W. "Jed" Baldwin, House leader for the P.C.'s, and the NDP Member for Skeena, Frank Howard. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development officials on the trip will be H.B. Robinson, Deputy Minister, A.D. Hunt, Assistant Deputy Minister who has special responsibilities for the development of Canada's northern resources, James Smith, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, D.A. Davidson, Acting Director of the Territorial Affairs Branch, and William Mussell, special assistant to Mr. Chrétien. Representing Canada's Indians will be George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood. Mr. Marchand and Mr. Mussell are also Indians.

The party will leave Ottawa March 26 and will arrive in New Zealand on March 29 for a three-day stay as guests of the Government. Leaving New Zealand on April 2, the group will arrive in Australia the same day and will depart for the return trip to Ottawa on April 9, having visited Canberra, Sydney and various communities in the Northern Territory in the interim.

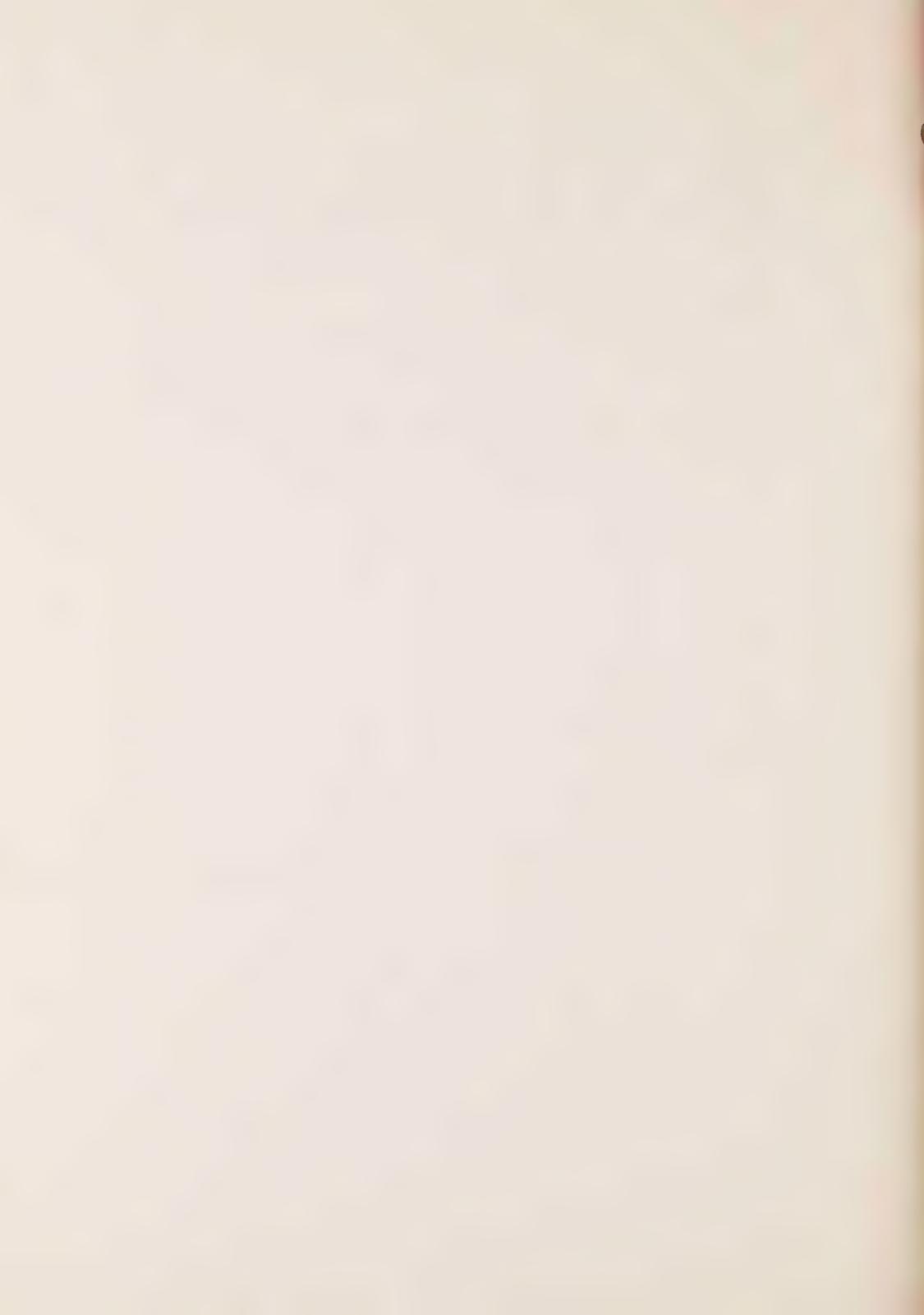
In New Zealand the main focus will be on how the Maoris and the other segments of the population of that country have been able to develop a social and economic relationship which is considered among the most successful in the world.

In Australia the group will study that country's administration of its Northern Territory, the development of natural resources as well as the government's programs for native people.

Mr. Chrétien said, "All the areas in New Zealand and Australia in which we are interested have special relevance for Canada. Both countries have populations that consist in part, as Canada's does, of native people and I am hopeful that our studies of government programs and the manner in which a viable social and economic system has been co-operatively devised will assist us and our own native people to achieve an equally satisfactory arrangement--although perhaps not precisely along the same lines."

The Minister said that a parallel could also be drawn between Canada's and Australia's northern latitudes and the efforts being made in both countries to develop the mineral and other sources of wealth in those areas.

"As far as geography and demography are concerned there are many similarities," Mr. Chrétien said. "Canada's Northern Territories and Australia's North are both rich in natural



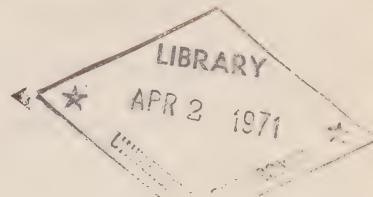
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1-70142

CASH IN TRASH

OTTAWA (March 29, 1971) - Canada's national parks and the Keep Canada Beautiful Council are looking to youth for ideas on how to keep the national parks free of litter.

The National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Keep Canada Beautiful Council are co-sponsoring two contests for students aged 10 to 12 and 13 to 14 years.

The contests are part of a parks general anti-litter campaign to be introduced this coming season.

Littering is an increasing and costly problem in the national parks. The cost to the taxpayer of removing visitors' trash from the 19 operating national parks last year was \$3 million.

National Parks staff feel such public funds might be better spent improving existing park facilities or developing the five new parks recently acquired.

Prizes totalling \$2,750 will be awarded to the 182 successful entrants.

To qualify for two prizes of \$100, ten of \$25, 25 of \$10 and 50 one dollar bills, contestants in the 10 to 12 year-old group must correctly circle all the don't's in a drawing illustrating vacation activities in a park setting plus a written explanation.

Two prizes of \$200, four of \$100, 10 of \$50, 25 of \$10, and 50 of \$5 will be awarded the successful teenagers in the national parks' essay contest. The theme is "If some will



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1-70143

RED RIVER "SETTLERS" FOR LOWER FORT GARRY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

OTTAWA (March 25, 1971) - Some 15 Red River "settlers" will populate Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park at Selkirk, Manitoba, this summer to tell the story of the 19th-century fur trading post, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Jean Chrétien announced today.

Mr. Franche replaces Jean Charron who has been named Assistant Director General of the Public Service Commission Staffing Branch.

Born in Montréal, Mr. Franche, 37, obtained an engineering degree from McGill University in 1955. He is presently Senior Management Adviser to the Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Citizenship Branch (General Management Program).

Other positions held by Mr. Franche include City Manager with Shawinigan-Sud, Alma and Hull, all in Québec; Acting Assistant Regional Director, Québec Region, Department of Regional Economic Expansion; and Federal Administrator for the Joint Agreement Development Plan for the Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé and Magdalen Islands. He was also employed by Shawinigan Chemicals Limited.

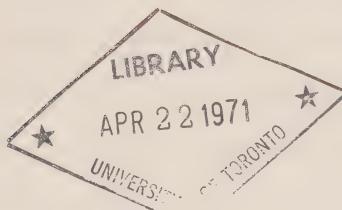
Mr. Franche is married and has three children.

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1-712

PARKS BRANCH RESPONDS TO PUBLIC HEARING RECOMMENDATIONS

OTTAWA (April 13, 1971) - Public opinion has changed some development plans for Cape Breton Highlands National Park according to Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The changes were the result of a public hearing last June 24 when provisional master plans for the park were presented by the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department.

Two of the major decisions concerned expansion and zoning. Decisions on more than 20 other issues raised at the hearing were also announced in the departmental position paper which involved consideration of 43 briefs.

Proposed expansion was opposed at the public hearing in Sydney, N. S. Since then discussions have taken place between the federal and provincial governments and it was agreed that northern expansion of Cape Breton Highlands National Park is not of high priority in the immediate future.

Significant changes in the zoning plan for the park also resulted from the public discussion. Several briefs pointed out that some unique features of the park might be destroyed if they were not included in the classes of land zoned for the greatest degree of protection to the environment.

The department has decided that the more highly protected class one (special) and class two (wilderness recreation) areas will be enlarged at the expense of class three (natural environment) lands. The area of class one land is being increased from 12 to 42.7 square miles, and class two land from 190 to

262.5 square miles. Class three land will be reduced from the originally-proposed 161 square miles to 56.6.

The 36-page paper, containing these and other decisions, and, outlining a plan of action, will be the basis of a working master plan for the park. It is being distributed to all who participated in the hearing and is available to the general public.

The hearing on Cape Breton Highlands National Park was the second in a series of public hearings being held on provisional master plans for Canada's 24 national parks. The first concerned Kejimkujik National Park in Nova Scotia and the third, New Brunswick's Fundy National Park. Upcoming are hearings on Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks, being held in Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver April 19 to 26. Others will follow.

Mr. Chrétien said he is pleased with the interest being shown in the park hearings and the high level of public input into the proceedings.

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1- 712-A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON DECISIONS RESULTING FROM THE CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS PUBLIC HEARING

OTTAWA (April 13, 1971) - Following the new pattern of dialogue between national park users and park planners, a public hearing on Cape Breton Highlands National Park was held in June 1970.

The meeting, in Sydney, N. S., was held to discuss the provisional master plan affecting future developments within this park, one of 24 national parks administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Created in 1936, Cape Breton Highlands National Park is a 367-square mile site stretching across the Cape Breton peninsula. Some 75 miles from Sydney and 40 from Inverness, the park is accessible via the Cabot Trail which follows much of the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the park and leads to both park entrances, at Ingonis Beach and at Chéticamp. The Trail affords magnificent views of surf-washed coast.

The park's present services include seven campgrounds with a total of 943 campsites, 16 picnic areas, 18 nature interpretation trails, a supervised swimming beach, two outdoor theatres and an 18-hole golf course. As well, there is a 25-cabin complex located at Ingonis Beach and a lodge, owned and operated by the provincial government, in the Middle Head area.

There was widespread interest in the public hearing held in Sydney June 24, 1970. Expansion of the park northward was the subject of much debate. The provisional master plan for the park, made public in April 1970, suggested that park expansion was desirable and stated the whole northern

end of the peninsula had potential for national park purposes. It made clear that negotiations with the province had not taken place and that the priority placed on expansion of the park was not as great as the priority to establish new parks in the Atlantic provinces and elsewhere in Canada.

Representations and discussion heard at the public hearing led the department to make a detailed examination of northward expansion. The conclusion was that the most attractive option would be expansion west of the base of the Aspy Fault, with provincial zoning east of this line. Under this or any other option, all settled communities would be excluded from the park so the disruption of people, the basis of much of the objection to expansion, would not occur. Discussions took place between the federal and provincial governments late in March and reaffirmed that expansion of this park is not of high priority; therefore there is no intent to give further consideration to this matter in the immediate future.

Another subject which generated considerable interest during the public hearing was that of the five-class zoning system being applied to all national parks. Several briefs were concerned that pressures on this park for visitor use would result in land being reclassified to zones of lesser protection.

Following the hearing the National and Historic Parks Branch undertook further research and consulted with a number of ecologists and botanists in the Maritime provinces. As a result the zoning plan has been revised. The new plan enlarges the more highly protected class one and two areas at the expense of class three lands, but even these boundaries will be considered provisional until an ecosystem classification, using standards set by the International Biological Programme, has been completed.

Some briefs favoured more development of recreation and accommodation facilities. In response to these demands the parks branch position paper points out that it is the department's policy to encourage development of such facilities outside park boundaries where possible. In respect of Cape Breton Highlands National Park, it states that opportunity exists, in the area around Ingonish Harbour and North Bay Ingonish, for private development to supply the needs of the anticipated tourist increase. Although no new motel or hotel accommodation will be built within the park, camping facilities will be expanded beyond the limits outlined in the provisional master plan.

The reason for restricting development in this and other national parks, the report points out, is to permit parks to fulfill an essential role in the preservation of Canada's natural

heritage. The report states that the natural characteristics of Cape Breton Highlands National Park makes it one of the major attractions of the entire Atlantic region.

The department will not provide any additional facilities for artificial forms of recreation in the park; however, existing ones will be maintained to a high standard. A new golf clubhouse is planned but, since financial constraints may delay its construction, the present clubhouse will be refurbished as an interim measure before the 1971 season.

The provisional master plan, released two months in advance of the June hearing, called for rerouting of the Cabot Trail between Clyburn Brook and Broad Cove. Opinion was expressed at the hearing that this would create economic hardship for the people of North Ingonish and area who cater to the tourist traffic.

The principle reason for the rerouting, the report states, is to enable visitors going beyond Ingonish to stay in a park environment and to enjoy the improved view of North Bay Ingonish. Signs will be posted along the route informing motorists of the services available in the community and adequate exists will be provided to the coastal road. The new road, in addition to improving the scenic potential, will ease traffic congestion without inhibiting North Ingonish's opportunity for development.

- New roads in the park will be built only to scenic road standards and will not be in class one or two lands.
- Limited horseback riding will be permitted if there is sufficient demand.

Commenting on the recommendations concerning policy that were advanced at this and earlier hearings, the report points out that policy decisions for the whole national park system cannot be based on proposals heard for only a few parks. Hearings on national parks policy will take place in conjunction with this series of public hearings on individual parks and such subjects as the establishment of advisory boards will be held for discussion and decision at that time.

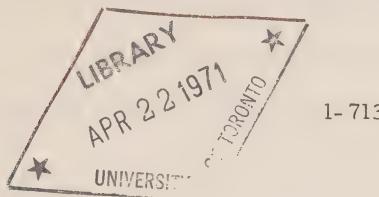
In response to suggestions that national parks should primarily be wilderness areas, it was noted in the report that "according to its terms of reference as outlined in the Act, the department must strive to provide appropriate facilities for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people and at the same time preserve the natural environment so that future generations may have opportunities to enjoy the same benefits."

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DEVELOPMENT OF LA MAURICIE TO BEGIN IN 1971-72

SHAWINIGAN (April 14, 1971) - Development of Québec's La Mauricie National Park will swing into high gear during the 1971-72 fiscal year. Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Jean Chrétien has announced that approximately \$806, 000 has been earmarked during the year for planning and development of the park.

Located in central Québec, La Mauricie was officially established in August 1970. The preparation of a master plan, La Mauricie's first development stage, was begun last fall. Outlining all facets of the park's development, including concepts, preliminary plans, architectural and engineering studies, resource inventories and a site bibliography, this plan is expected to be completed by the end of July.

Development work planned for the park during the fiscal year includes road improvement and construction, and the installation of interpretation facilities, an information centre, floating wharf, pedestrian bridge and picnic and rest areas.

In addition, a boundary survey begun in the fall of 1970 will be continued. Boundary lines will be cleared and the St. Maurice River and Lake Wapizagonke shore lines cleaned. A geodesic survey will be made of the park.

It is expected that construction of the Trans-Canada Highway, adjacent to the area, will be accelerated and that access roads will be completed at a cost of approximately \$2 million.

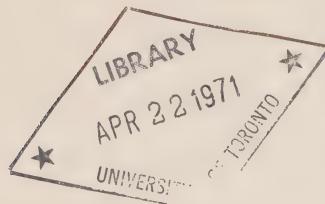
The improvement of park roads, installation of temporary picnic areas and construction of a kiosk at the park entrance should account for about \$66, 000 of La Mauricie's fiscal year budget.

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1- 714

OVER \$1.5 MILLION TO BE SPENT ON HISTORIC SITES, PARKS IN QUEBEC CITY AREA

QUEBEC CITY (April 14, 1971) - Special attention will be focused on national historic parks and sites in the Québec City area during the 1971-72 fiscal year. The National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development will spend almost \$1.5 million on development and restoration projects in the region.

Among major areas to receive attention are: Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park, where a visitors' reception and interpretation centre will be constructed and a mooring basin prepared to receive a full-sized replica of La Grande Hermine, Jacques Cartier's flagship. The ship, which was a major attraction at Montreal's EXPO '67, will be refurbished. Total costs for the program is expected to be \$527, 000. Cartier-Brébeuf is located just outside Québec City.

Québec City is currently the subject of an intensive redevelopment study. Plans call for major repairs to walls and gates of the city's old fortifications as well as renovation of the Governor's Walk and the barracks at the lower end of rue d'Auteuil. Montmorency Park will be landscaped. The two Martello Towers, which formed part of the city's defence system, will be repaired, and an interpretation centre constructed. Overall expenditures of about \$225, 000 are expected.

National Battlefields Park, also in Québec City, will have work done on the restoration of monuments. Encompassing the Plains of Abraham and the Park of the Braves, the park is administered for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development by the National Battlefields Commission.

Fort Lévis No. 1, which is located on Lauzon Heights opposite Québec City, is slated for reconstruction. The fort is an unique example of an important stage of Canadian military architecture and is all that remains of an 1860 defence system designed to project Québec from invasion from the south. Nearly \$300, 000 of the projected total \$850, 000 restoration budget will be spent during the fiscal year.

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1-715

HISTORIC PARK AND SITES IN MONTREAL REGION TO RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

MONTREAL (April 14, 1971) - Ten national historic parks and sites in the Montréal region have been singled out for special attention during the 1971-72 fiscal year. The National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development recently outlined plans to invest approximately \$2 million on a joint program to develop historically significant areas and stimulate employment in the region.

On Montréal's historic Notre Dame Street, a 130-year-old house once inhabited by Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier, a leading Father of Confederation, will be restored. Period furniture will be purchased for the two-storey stone house and an interpretation service established. Total cost of the project will be about \$99,000.

Approximately \$290,000 will be spent on Fort Chambly, a reconstructed stone fort located on the Richelieu River at the city of Chambly. Goals for the fiscal year include wall and structural repairs, the preparation of an interpretation service plan and the construction of a parking lot. The fort played an important role in the military history of the area.

Fort Lennox, situated on l'Île-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River, was occupied in its day by French, British and American forces. Plans for the 210-acre park call for general repairs to the fort, the addition of new furnishings as well as showroom and interpretation equipment, and the preparation of a development plan. Expenses for the year will amount to some \$762,000.

At St-Lin, Laurier House, the childhood home of former Canadian Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will also come in for special attention. Improvements will be made to the small brick house and surrounding grounds and interpretation and visitor services added. Expenditures of about \$71,500 are

expected for this fiscal year.

Visitor and interpretation facilities will also be installed at Fort de Chateauguay, at a cost of about \$179, 000 this year. Situated near Montréal, the site commemorates repelling by, the out-numbered forces of Charles-Michel de Salaberry, of an 1813 American invasion.

Approximately \$47,500 will be spent on landscaping, the installation of a parking lot and other improvements at Carillon Barracks. The barracks, which are located between St. Eustache and Montebello, were occupied by engineers during the construction of the Rideau and Grenville-Carillon canals and were later used to shelter troops during the 1837 Rebellion.

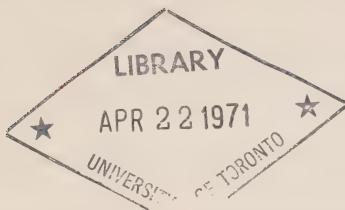
Coteau-du-Lac, a late 18th Century British fort, is also slated for improvements. Work there will include the construction of a small bridge and the addition of interpretation services both to cost about \$7, 000.

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1-716

OVER \$2 MILLION SLATED FOR NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS, SITES IN GASpé AREA

GASPE (April 14, 1971) - Development and improvement programs planned for national and historic parks and sites in the Gaspé area during the 1971-72 fiscal year will involve expenditures of over \$2 million, the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced.

Forillon National Park will receive the major share of this amount with some \$1, 910, 000 allocated to its development, while an estimated \$410, 000 will be spent on historic site programs during the same year.

Work planned for Forillon includes boundary clearing and site identification; a general land clean-up and the removal of expropriated buildings; road construction; the installation of a service building, staff housing, temporary information office and parking lot; forest administration studies; wharf reconstruction and the organization of picnic and camping areas.

Established by a federal-provincial agreement in June 1970, Forillon is 93 square miles in area and is expected to be fully operation in 1975-76.

Other work planned for the Gaspé region will include the installation, at a new site, of a reproduction of a cross erected by the 16th Century explorer Jacques Cartier.

A sum of \$280, 000 will be spent on underwater archaeological research in the Baie des Chaleurs at Restigouche, the site of the 17-day Battle of Restigouche. Plans are also being completed for the construction at Restigouche of an interpretation centre devoted to the history of the 1760 battle which

marked the end of France's naval ventures in the new world.

At Percé, Logan Park, named for the first director of geological surveys in Canada, will be landscaped. A plaque dedicated to this famous geologist was installed there in 1913.

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1-717

LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PLANNED FOR QUEBEC'S NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS

OTTAWA (April 14, 1971) - A large-scale program to develop and upgrade 22 national and historic parks and sites in the province of Québec has been planned for the 1971-72 fiscal year. The National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced it will spend approximately \$7.5 million on the program.

Of this amount, about \$2,7 has been earmarked for development of the province's two national parks, Forillon situated in the Gaspé and La Mauricie in central Québec. Work in the two areas will include planning projects, site-cleaning operations, road construction and improvement and the development of camping and picnic areas.

In addition, approximately \$4,381,000 has been set aside for historic park and site programs during the same year.

In Québec City, plans call for repairs to the walls and gates of the city fortifications and to the two Martello towers and the Governor's Walk. Montmorency Park will be landscaped and plans for an interpretation centre prepared. These projects are expected to involve expenses of \$404,900 while an additional \$291,000 will be spent on improvements to the National Battlefields Park, also in the city.

At Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park, just outside Québec City, a mooring basin will be prepared to receive a replica of La Grande Hermine, Jacques Cartier's flagship. An interpretation centre will also be constructed.

On the Lauzon Heights opposite Québec City, the reconstruction of Fort Lévis No. 1, part of an 1860 defence system,

will involve expenditures of approximately \$300, 000 during the fiscal year. Total budget for the project is \$850, 000.

An estimated \$2 million will be spent on 10 historic areas in the Montreal region during the 1971-72 fiscal year. A major project will be Fort Lennox, situated on Ile-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River. Approximately \$762, 000 will be spent on the preparation of a development plan, repairs to the fort, the acquisition of additional furnishings and other improvements.

Plans for Fort Chambly, a reconstructed stone fort located at the city of Chambly, call for wall and structural repairs, the addition of a parking lot and the preparation of an interpretation centre plan. About \$290, 000 will be spent on this project.

Development costing an estimated \$179, 000 is slated for Fort de Chateauguay and will include the addition of a visitors' centre, construction of parking facilities and improvements to the grounds. The fort, where outnumbered Canadian forces stood-off an 1813 American attack, is located near Montréal.

In the Gaspé region, development of historic areas is expected to cost \$410, 000 during the year. Of this amount, approximately \$280, 000 is slated for continued underwater archaeological research in the Baie des Chaleurs near Restigouche, site of an 1760 naval battle between British and French

forces. The establishment of an interpretation centre at Restigouche is to be included.

Also planned for the Gaspé region is the landscaping of Logan Park, at Percé and the relocation of the commemorative Jacques Cartier Cross, situated in the town of Gaspé to another site.

In western Québec, approximately \$30,000 will be spent on landscaping and the addition of interpretation facilities at Fort Témiscamingue.

Another major project will be the listing of historically important buildings in the province. This will be carried out under the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building, a 10-year, Canada-wide program to survey, analyze and categorize historical buildings. Cost for the project in Québec should amount to \$270,000 during the fiscal year, while an additional \$170,000 will be spent on other historical research and archaeological programs.

Other historical areas at which work will take place during the fiscal year include: Coteau-du-Lac, Laurier House, Carillon Barracks and the Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier House.

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1-718

TWO DEPUTY MINISTERS JOIN BOARD OF PANARCTIC OILS

OTTAWA (April 16, 1971) - The appointment of two federal Deputy Ministers to the Board of Panarctic Oils Limited was welcomed today by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. This brings total government representation to four directors on the Board.

Newly appointed are H.B. Robinson, Deputy Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Jacob Austin, Deputy Minister of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. They will join John A. MacDonald, Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Works, and A. Digby Hunt, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on Panarctic's Board.

The new appointments will give the company, a government-private industry consortium engaged in oil and gas exploration in Canada's North, a total of 16 directors.

The Board has been enlarged to reflect the expansion of Panarctic, whose capital funding was recently increased from \$50 million to \$76 million. Of the additional \$26 million, \$12 million was subscribed by the Government to maintain its 45 per cent equity in the Company.

The twelve directors from the private sector are appointees of the principal industry shareholders of the company.

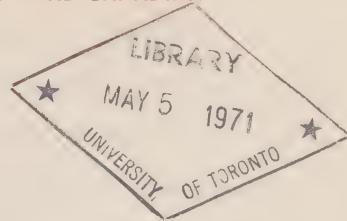
Harry McNeill,
995-6206.

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1-7110

\$2,000,000 MORE FOR NORTHERN MINERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

OTTAWA (April 27, 1971) - The Northern Mineral Assistance Program will be continued in the 1971-72 fiscal year with an injection of \$2,000,000 in government funds the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today.

Since reinstatement of the program June 22, 1970--it was suspended in July, 1969 after it had become oversubscribed--91 applications have been received and assistance or commitments of assistance for 108 exploration projects have been made out of the \$1,000,000 set aside at that time.

The regulations which determine conditions for granting assistance provide for direct financial contributions toward approved exploration expenditures by Canadian-held companies incorporated in Canada and by individual Canadian citizens.

Assistance is available now on a first-come first-served basis and will be considered only where exploration activity is proposed to begin on a date following submission of the application.

The guidelines to be used in processing applications will be:

--Assistance in respect of one or more exploratory programs in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, from a single applicant will be limited in aggregate to \$50,000 but not exceeding 40 per cent of the approved cost of an exploration program.

Copies of the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Regulations and application forms are available from the Northern Economic Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa K1A 0H4.

Michael Porter
995-6206.

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"CANADA NORTH - MAN AND THE LAND" LOOKS AT CONSERVATION

OTTAWA (May 3, 1971) - Only in recent years have the activities of man in relationship to his environment become a matter of widespread public concern.

In a booklet "Canada North - Man and the Land" by John K. Naysmith, just published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, a new concept of conservation is discussed against a background of the Canadian Arctic. Mr. Naysmith, who is Chief of the Water, Forests and Land Division, states that a well-founded conservation program must reflect the real value of the natural environment expressed in terms of man's perceptive, recreational and material needs.

In a preface he says: "Plainly, the subject is not new. Nevertheless, it is probably accurate to say that at no other time has universal awareness of the natural environment been keener than it is today. For Canadians, the recent advent of development in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions has brought into focus the accompanying responsibility for minimizing those practices which have a detrimental effect upon the natural environment."

The author outlines the steps being taken by the Department through legislation to achieve this objective.

Copies may be obtained without charge from Information Services, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Centennial Tower, 400 Laurier Avenue, West, Ottawa, K1A OH4.

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1-7112

STUDY TO EXAMINE TOWNSITE GOVERNMENT; LEASE-HOLD POLICIES IN BANFF AND JASPER

OTTAWA (May 5, 1971) - Leaseholders and townsite residents in Banff and Jasper National Parks will be given an opportunity to further discuss their views on leasehold policies and self-government early this month.

Judd Buchanan, Parliamentary Secretary to Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, is conducting a study on the leasehold and townsite government questions and other economic factors concerning these two parks.

Mr. Buchanan will hold public meetings in Jasper on May 10 and Banff May 12 to hear local representation on topics which will include:

- . alternative methods of leasehold administration in the two parks;
- . future policy on perpetually renewable leases;
- . the consideration of some form of local government in the two townsites, possible taxation levied in these areas, and ongoing federal obligations for visitor and permanent townsite services.

Mr. Buchanan is the federal member for London West.

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1-7115

CONTRACT LET FOR ICEBREAKING FERRY

OTTAWA (May 14, 1971)--A \$660,722 construction contract for a unique icebreaking ferry to be used on the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories has been awarded to Vancouver Shipyards, Vancouver, B.C., the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

The operating capabilities of the vessel will extend the ferrying season closer to the time the winter road is built across the ice, Mr. Chrétien said.

The ferry will be replacing the 80-foot Johnny Berens for the 3,800-foot crossing at Fort Providence on the Yellowknife Highway. The Berens will be moved to the Liard River Crossing at Fort Simpson.

The 120-foot vessel, as yet unnamed, is being built for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development under the control and supervision of the Department of Public Works.

Designed by Jackson, Talbot, Walkingshaw and Associates Ltd. of Vancouver, she will have a 44-foot beam with a loaded draft of only 3' 11", giving her excellent shallow water capability. Steering problems associated with wide, shallow-draft vessels will be overcome by installing the two 300 horsepower main engines and propellers to port and starboard midships with an emergency stern engine capable of providing lateral thrust in either direction in the event one main engine fails. This innovation eliminates the need for rudders as steering can be carried out efficiently on engines alone.

The four-foot propellers will be safeguarded from ice damage by tunnel housings which are partially blanked at the ends and reach two feet above the waterline. Water is forced through the tunnels to give the propellers maximum grip.

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1-7116

CANADIAN FORCES BASE AT RIVERS TO BE USED AS INDIAN TRAINING
CENTRE

OTTAWA (May 17, 1971) - The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today that the Canadian Forces Base at Rivers, Manitoba, will be taken over by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as an on-the-job training centre for Indian individuals and families.

The Base will be developed as an industrial-educational-training complex under the management of a corporation whose seven man Board will have three members appointed by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, three by the Minister and one from participating industries.

The Base will provide facilities for up to 250 trainees and their families with space in hangars leased to industries which may qualify for assistance from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and must agree to provide on-the-job training under an Indian Affairs vocational training plan. Industries established by Indian entrepreneurs may also qualify for assistance from the Indian Economic Development Fund.

The training plan curriculum will be developed by the managing corporation, the trainees, the participating industries and educators by using the DACUM method developed by the Nova Scotia NewStart Corporation. DACUM (Designing A Curriculum) provides for inputs from all participants and by using this method, special Indian needs can be taken fully into account.

The Base, which is 27 miles North of Brandon, has six hangars and 405 housing units plus 808 single bedroom accommodation places. Recreational facilities, commercial service facilities and schools are all in place now and will help Indian families to adjust to a new life based on productive skills.

When it was first indicated that the Armed Forces would be closing the Base, the Manitoba Regional Office of the Department moved to enlist the support of the Indian Brotherhood and other government agencies. The principal advantage the Base offers is a full range of facilities to give Indian families the opportunity to accustom themselves to many aspects of life which may be strange to them in their own communities. With industry located on site, training on-the-job, in classrooms and family adjustment programs can all be closely co-ordinated.

By involving the private business sector training will be more realistic and will relate to actual job opportunities. The Base will allow for maximum participation by Indian families in the process of social change.

The program will get underway as soon as the corporation can be officially chartered, staff organized and trainees enlisted, and sufficient local industry is available to provide training opportunities. The number of trainees is expected to be 50 in 1971, 175 in 1972 and 250 in 1973. By that time the pilot project will have yielded sufficient information and staff will have gained enough experience to enlarge its scope on a practical foundation of direct experience.

Industries interested in locating at the Base will be given full support by the Department of Indian Affairs as well as other federal and provincial agencies.

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1-7118

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR BOUNDARY SURVEY OF PROPOSED NEWFOUNDLAND NATIONAL PARK

OTTAWA (May 27, 1971) - A \$98,403 contract has
been awarded to E. C. Grantner & Associates Ltd., of
St. John's, for the boundary survey of the proposed Gros
Morne National Park in Newfoundland.

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Jean Chrétien said the firm was one of 10 Newfoundland land survey companies invited to submit tenders for the contract.

Located on the western coast of Newfoundland, Gros Morne will be the second national park for that province and encompasses approximately 775 square miles of scenic coastal and mountainous landscapes.

Basis for the forthcoming transfer of park lands to the federal government was established by signing of a memorandum of agreement by Mr. Chrétien and W. R. Callahan, Newfoundland Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources last October. Newfoundland Premier J. R. Smallwood and Donald Jamieson, federal Minister of Transport, were also present at the signing ceremony which took place at Corner Brook, about 50 miles southeast of the new park.

Under the terms of the agreement, crown lands in the park area will be turned over to the federal government, while all leaseholds, timber rights and private holdings will be acquired on a 50-50 federal-provincial cost sharing basis.

Initial development of the park is expected to involve expenditures of \$10 million, not including land acquisition, and should be completed by 1976-77, although temporary

visitor facilities are expected to be installed in 1972.

The preliminary master plan for Gros Morne, listing all development concepts and park resources, should be finished in 1972.

Gros Morne is Canada's 24th national park in a nationwide system stretching from the Atlantic to Pacific coasts.

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Barbara Baldwin (613) 995-6131

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1-7119

41 PROSPECTING PERMITS ISSUED IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

OTTAWA (June 1, 1971)—Forty-one 3-year mineral prospecting permits involving 5,181,705 acres in Canada's Northwest Territories have been issued for 1971, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.



The new permits, which became effective April 1 and are valid until March 31, 1974, cover an area almost four times the size of Prince Edward Island. About 75 per cent of the exploration work will be conducted in the Arctic and Hudson Bay Mining District, which includes Baffin Island, where one of the world's largest deposits of iron ore was discovered in the early 1960's.

Because of the vastness of the areas involved, initial exploration will largely be carried out by aerial reconnaissance, and while the exploration emphasis will be on base metals, the possibility of finding worthwhile deposits of precious metals and uranium will not be overlooked, mining industry sources say.

Holders of permits are obliged to carry out exploration work to the value of at least 10 cents an acre the first year, 20 cents an acre the second year, and 40 cents the third year. However, each year they must relinquish one-fourth of every permit area and these areas then revert to conventional status open for prospecting and staking by others.

A review of prospecting activities in previous years shows that in 1967 no permits were requested; only 17 were issued in 1968; in 1969 there were 103, and last year 54 were issued.

Mr. Chrétien said, "The continuing high rate of applications for prospecting permits is a clear indication of the mining industry's appreciation of the potential of the

Northwest Territories and I anticipate that it will only be a matter of time before more new mines are brought into production as a result of the prospecting activities currently underway."

Harry McNeill,
995-6206 (613).

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L-7120 /

YUKON-ALASKA FIREFIGHTING AGREEMENT RATIFIED

OTTAWA (June 1, 1971)—Canada and the United States have signed a co-operative agreement for combatting forest fires along the Yukon-Alaska border, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

The agreement establishes 10-mile wide buffer zones on either side of the border where parties from either jurisdiction can initiate immediate firefighting action without applying for formal permission or documents of any kind from their counterpart.

Sharing of weather information during the fire season will also take place through installation of weather recording instruments within 50 miles of the buffer zone.

An exchange of diplomatic notes between the Canadian Embassy in Washington and the Department of State confirmed the arrangements, which are outlined in a memorandum of agreement signed last month by Mr. Chrétien and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton.

"A border line drawn on a map has no meaning when it comes to protection of our wildlife and natural resources!" Mr. Chrétien said.

In Washington, Mr. Morton said, "The best interests of both nations will be served by this pact."

The Yukon Forest Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the agency responsible for fire control in the Yukon Territory and the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior has that responsibility in Alaska.

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INDIANS OPERATE STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

OTTAWA (June 2 , 1971) — A \$500,000 summer employment program operated by Indian people will create over 800 jobs for Indian high school students, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced.

The program will create employment on reserves across Canada to support or supplement existing services in areas recommended by local band councils in consultation with Indian leaders and provincial associations.

Students will be hired to work in community recreation, administration, maintenance of equipment and buildings and other related activities.

Indians operating the project will appoint Indian regional and district coordinators recruited from universities to administer the program in the field.

Students who can work on their own reserves while living at home will be given preference. They will be paid the federal minimum wage of \$1.65 an hour which may be increased to \$1.75 by July.

Funds for the program will be apportioned to each region on the basis of Indian high school enrolment in each area, the Minister said.

The project is designed to involve students in the day-to-day affairs of an Indian community, giving them an opportunity to broaden their understanding of band administration, particularly on their home reserves.

The Department hopes that an evaluation of the program in September will provide information for its possible expansion next summer.

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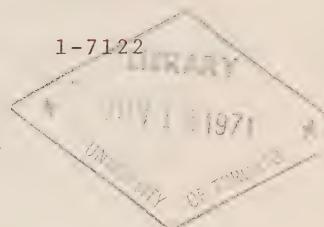


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MARKOOSIE NAMED TO BOARD OF PANARCTIC OILS



YELLOKNIFE (June 7, 1971) -The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, said today he welcomes the appointment of Markoosie, an Eskimo commercial airline pilot and author, to the Board of Panarctic Oils Limited.

Markoosie was named to Panarctic's Board at the company's recent annual meeting in Calgary.

The new appointment brings the number of Directors on Panarctic's Board to 17. The company is a government-industry consortium which was formed to explore for oil in Canada's North. It is 45% owned by the government.

Markoosie, who lives in Resolute Bay, flies commercial planes for another northern resident, Weldy Phipps, and wrote the best selling novel Harpoon of the Hunter. Apart from flying many thousands of hours throughout the Canadian Arctic and in particular the Arctic Islands, Markoosie has a special interest in Eskimo history and the Eskimo way of life. He is fluent in both the written and spoken language of his people.

In welcoming Markoosie to Panarctic's Board Mr. Chrétien said, "I am sure that his contribution to Panarctic's operations will be of immense value. Markoosie knows the north as few others do and understands the needs of the people of the north. In this way he will be able to help the company formulate plans and policies that will be of benefit to both the northern resident and the northern environment."

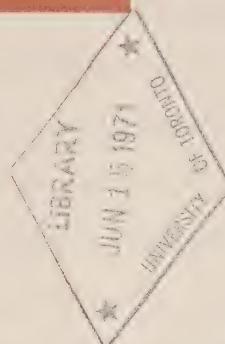
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Gouvernement du Canada

1-7123

WILD RIVERS STUDIED IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

OTTAWA (June 10 1971) - Wild rivers in northwestern Canada will be studied this summer to document their natural values and recreational potential, Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

The three-and-one-half-month study, a pilot project of the department's National and Historic Parks Branch, is being concentrated on about 20 major, wild rivers in the Yukon Territory. If time permits, the study may extend to some rivers in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. The term "wild" refers to a river which is still in its natural state and has not been altered by dams, diversions, water deterioration or other man-caused changes.

Purpose of the study, which got underway June 1, is to ensure that future allocation of the resources of these rivers is made with the full knowledge of their total recreational potential and natural significance. Preliminary hydro-electric studies have been completed on some of them by the Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department.

The survey is being carried out by 16 university students who are canoeing the waterways and documenting their condition, recreational potential and historic landmarks along their course.

The students are now surveying the Yukon, the major river in the Yukon Territory, and will next form into four-man teams to study other waterways including the Pelly, Macmillan and Teslin Rivers.

Mr. Chrétien stated that in view of northern Canada's rapidly-expanding development programs some provision must be made to protect our wild river heritage there.

"Many such opportunities have already been lost in southern Canada and more noticeably in the United States as a result of not recognizing the value of a free-flowing river "

he said.

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Barbara Baldwin (613) 995-6131

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1-7124

LARGE RESPONSE TO NATIONAL PARK CONTESTS

OTTAWA (June 14, 1971) - Seven thousand young Canadians have definite ideas on how to best use Canada's national parks and keep them litter-free.

The youngsters participated in recent picture and essay contests sponsored jointly by the Keep Canada Beautiful Council and the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

One hundred and eighty-two winners have been selected for cash prizes totalling \$2,750 and ranging from \$200 to \$1 each.

The two contests, for students 10 to 12 and 13 to 14 years, are part of a recently-introduced campaign to discourage littering within national parks. Last year it cost taxpayers \$3 million to clean up after visitors in Canada's national parks. The contests were also designed to instill in Canadian youth a better understanding and appreciation of the values and ideals of a national park.

Picture contest entrants were asked to point out undesirable vacation activities in a drawing of a national park scene while essay contestants were required to submit a 500-word essay on the theme "If some will enjoy, but many destroy -- how can Canadians make the best use of their National Parks?"

Response to the contest was greater than anticipated and included entries from every province and territory as well as from Europe and the Caribbean. Some entries were submitted

from schools as class projects.

National park officials report that the contestants showed a remarkable grasp of the basic concepts of national parks as nature sanctuaries.

Many expressed deep concern over the deterioration of Canada's natural environment and warned that future generation would be unable to enjoy a wilderness experience.

Suggestions and ideas for the management and use of national parks were unique and varied. A large number of students thought national park and unemployment problems could both be solved by hiring extra staff to patrol and clean up parks. Others had definite ideas on how parks should be zoned and suggested specific uses for certain areas. A few were in favour of setting aside some sections for the exclusive enjoyment of young people. One youth suggested summer-fallowing national parks by barring visitors from certain areas during alternate years.

Other suggestions ranged from imposing stiff fines on park offenders to restricting national park traffic to horse-drawn buggies.

Many students, however, pointed out that more effort should be concentrated on education -- on teaching the public to take a greater pride in their national parks.

Contestants also showed imagination in the decoration of their entries, many of which were embellished with ribbons, bows, drawings and even original designs for garbage cans in the shape of animals.

First, second and third prize picture contest winners are: First prize (\$100) - Cynthia Surrette, Moncton, N. B. and Cory Ratushny, Oakville, Ontario.

Second prize (\$50) - Susan Adams, Gaspé, Qué.; Kathleen Susanne Janes, Courtenay, B. C.; Lori Darlene MacKay, Parkdale, P. E. I.; and Luc Vézina, Trois-Rivières, Qué.

Third prize (\$25) - Marie-France Guay, Shawinigan, Qué.; Bertrand Fournier, Fontenelle, Gaspé-Sud, Qué.; Dominique Levasseur, Shawinigan, Qué.; Brenda Ernst, Kitchener, Ont.; Leslie Diane Worthington, Agincourt, Ont.; First Port Clements Girl Guide Company, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.; Barbara E. Goddard, Montréal, Qué.; and Evelyn Marie Sager, Weston, Ontario; Danielle Trépanier, Trois-Rivières, Qué.; Joel Coelho, Burnaby, B. C.

Winners of first, second and third prizes in the essay contest are: First prize (\$200) - Robin Anne Turner, Edmonton, Alta; and Susan Louise Harvey, Kenton, Manitoba.

Second prize (\$100) - Paul Wright, Vineland, Ont.;
Kris Markus Franiek, North Vancouver, B. C.; Mario Héroux,
Sorel, Qué.; and Sandra Rice, Green Bay, Newfoundland.

Third prize (\$50) - Hélène Savard, Hull, Qué.; Micheline
Roy, Gaspé, Qué.; Claire Queenton, Anse-Au-Griffon, Qué.;
Susan Swan, Calgary, Alta.; Morgan Thoraldson, Red Deer,
Alta.; Gayle Elizabeth Archer, Shawinigan South, Qué.;
Sue Horachek, Stoneycreek, Ont.; Catherine M. Wild, Sturgeon
Falls, Ont.; Ian Angus Leitch, Calgary, Alta.; and Elaine Kurtz,
Regina, Sask.

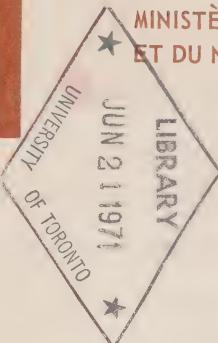
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1-7125

UNION OF NEW BRUNSWICK INDIANS TO MANAGE PROVINCE-WIDE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

OTTAWA (June 16, 1971) - The Union of New Brunswick Indians has been given approval of a plan to set up and manage its own province-wide community development services.

An agreement signed today in Ottawa by Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien, Mr. Anthony Francis, President, and Mr. Andrew Nicholas, Executive Vice President of the Union of New Brunswick Indians, gives the Union authority to organize and administer a community development services program for 4,423 Indians living on 14 reserves in New Brunswick.

Plans call for the appointment of a Director of Community Development responsible for the overall operation of the program and eight field workers, whose efforts, according to Mr. Francis, will ensure that "Indians at the grass roots level will participate fully in policy making and administration of the program."

Funds for the program, estimated at \$165,000 for the current fiscal year, will come from government sources in the form of payment for services provided plus administrative expenditures.

A Community Development Advisory Board consisting of two members nominated by the Union, two by the Minister and a fifth from the public at large will submit proposals annually specifying the development areas where the Board proposes that community development services should be provided.

Similar agreements were signed with the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood in 1969, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians in 1970, and earlier this year with the Indian Association of Alberta.

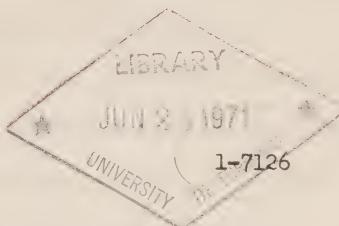
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REGULATIONS ON LAND USE OPERATIONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

OTTAWA (June 17, 1971)--The Government's proposed Territorial Land Use Regulations in respect of land use operations in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are scheduled to be published in Part 1 of the June 19 edition of the Canada Gazette, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

After publication in Part 1 of the Gazette, interested individuals and groups have at least 42 days in which to present their written comments, suggestions or briefs to the Department. The Regulations will then be prepared in final form for approval by the Government, and are expected to be in force in time for the coming winter exploration season in the North.

The proposed Regulations have been developed to provide the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with a measure of control over the types and methods of northern resource exploration, development and, where necessary, reclamation procedures.

The Regulations will minimize permanent damage to the natural environment, while permitting resource exploration and development activities to proceed. The North will be divided into regulatory zones, the boundaries of which will reflect each area's sensitivity to disturbance. In addition to general regulations which will apply throughout the North, there will be specific stipulations which will vary according to the terrain of the zone in which the operation is to be conducted.

Zonal regulations will be specific about the types of equipment which can be used, and will include the methods and timing of operations. They will contain special provisions pertaining to survey lines and monuments, highways and roads and similar land use operations.

The Territorial Land Use Regulations will have far reaching implications for northern industrial development and the

conservation and protection of Canada's northern lands, which cover almost 40 per cent of Canada and consist of extremely varied natural conditions.

Mr. Chrétien has also announced the appointment, in each territory, of a Regional Manager, Water, Forests and Land Division who will administer the renewable resources programs of the Department, including the Territorial Land Use Regulations.

L.V. Brandon, former Director of Planning for the federal-provincial Saint John River Board in New Brunswick, has been appointed Regional Manager, Water, Forests and Land for the Yukon Territory, and David J. Gee, former Water Administrator in the Water, Forests and Land Division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has been appointed to a similar position for the Northwest Territories.

In addition to management of the use of northern lands, Mr. Brandon, 45, and Mr. Gee, 33, will be responsible for the Department's Northern Economic Development Branch programs respecting water management, forest management, and the administration of Federal lands in the territories under the Territorial Lands Act.

They also will be the first Chairmen of the Territorial Water Boards in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, which are being established under the authority of the Northern Inland Waters Act passed by Parliament last year. The Boards, with

power to grant water use licences, will ensure that northern inland waters remain public property to be used, maintained in good quality and developed in the interests of the region and the country as a whole.

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**HISTORIC TRADE STORE TO BE OPENED AT LOWER
FORT GARRY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK**

OTTAWA, (June 18, 1971) - The former Hudson's Bay Company trade store at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park, restocked and restored to 1865, will be officially opened June 21, Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

One of the oldest and largest buildings in the Lower Fort Garry complex near Selkirk, Manitoba, the saleshop and fur loft building was the hub of activity at the Hudson's Bay trading post over a century ago. It did a thriving business serving a population of some 2,550. Like an outsized general store, the three-storey building was stocked with every sort of item required by farmers, housewives, tradesmen and trappers of the Red River settlement.

In the past two years the building housing the store has been structurally restored and filled with the same variety and type of furs, tools, clothing and brand-name household goods that cluttered its shelves in 1865. Today the goods are not for sale, but are displayed to show the visitor how merchandising was carried out on Canada's western frontier. Nine student guides in period Red River dress will be on hand to explain points of historical interest.

Keynote speaker at the opening ceremony will be the Hon. James A. Richardson, federal member of parliament for Winnipeg south and Minister of Supply and Services, representing the Hon. Jean Chrétien.

Other speakers will be: the Hon. Ed Schreyer, Premier

of Manitoba; J. R. Murray, managing director of the Hudson's Bay Company; and George Anderson, Manitoba member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Chairman will be R. K. Plowman, assistant regional director, National and Historic Parks Branch.

The official opening of the restored building will be announced with the tolling of a century-old bell, once used at the fort to mark events like weddings, funerals, and the arrival of the voyageurs with their fur-laden" canoes.

BACKGROUND

The saleshop and fur loft building, constructed in 1832 during the original building of the fort, is a limestone structure with a large attic, two full storeys, and a fully excavated cellar.

Sharing the first floor of the building with the saleshop are a grog shop, a receiving and storage area for country produce, and the store clerk's furnished office and bedroom.

The second floor is primarily a storage area for the yearly stock of trade. The room has been filled, as it was in 1865, with bulk quantities of animal traps, bales of textiles, blankets, clothing, chests of tea, rolls of carpeting, cases of soaps, hardware and guns.

The fur loft, occupying the attic, displays the proportion and variety of furs it held a century ago. Buffalo robes and the furs of muskrat and fox trapped around the Red River district were sent there after being traded for merchandise on the ground floor, or at one of Lower Fort Garry's outposts. Here loose furs were packed in 90 to 115-pound bales with the aid of a baling press, and later shipped in flat-bottomed York boats to York Factory, the last stop in transit to Hudson's Bay Company headquarters in London.

The saleshop and fur loft building is one of a complex of 13 structures at Lower Fort Garry six of which have been restored by the National Historic Sites Service to date.

Since 1969, four major buildings have been fully furnished to reflect the activities and people at the fort during the mid-19th century. The simply furnished Fraser House is restored as a Red River homestead of the 1830s. The Big House or governor's residence is elegantly furnished to the 1850s when it was occupied by Governor Eden Colvile and his wife. The saleshop and fur loft building depicts a fully stocked Hudson's Bay Company store of the 1860s. The blacksmith shop displays typical 19th century wares.

Also restored to date are the northeast and southwest bastions; the latter as a powder magazine, the former as an

interpretive display. Next summer the engineer's cottage, furnished to the 1870s, will show the cramped living quarters of a family of five.

In the Big House, women carrying out daily chores, 19th-century fashion, can be seen as they bake bannock (flat Scottish bread), spin and dye material. In the blacksmith shop, a smith is at work at the forge.

In the next few years, a new visitors' center will be constructed, and the present parking lot and road will be relocated to make way for further restoration work. Part of the industrial area that once included the fort distillery, brewery, sawmill, gristmill and forge will ultimately be restored to its 19th-century appearance. To the south of the fort, the original agricultural area will be recreated.

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MELVILLE ISLAND PENINSULA TO BE NAMED AFTER ARCTIC
EXPLORER AND GEOLOGIST

CALGARY (June 23, 1971)--A Melville Island peninsula has been named Sproule Peninsula in honour of the late Dr. J.C. "Cam" Sproule, eminent Canadian geologist, arctic explorer and one of the founders of Panarctic Oils Ltd.

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, made the announcement today at the Calgary Petroleum Club where he presented a commemorative map outlining the area to Dr. Sproule's widow.

The decision to name the peninsula after Dr. Sproule was made by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, after representation by Mr. Chrétien.

"This particular area of the Arctic was chosen to commemorate "Cam" Sproule because for the past 20 years he engaged in its geological exploration and development. Also, the peninsula that is being given his name was the site of one of his early discoveries of oil-bearing sands," Mr. Chrétien said. Sproule Peninsula is about 600 miles inside the Arctic Circle at co-ordinates 76° 22' North - 144° 55' West.

Dr. Sproule was one of the first to recognize the tremendous oil and gas potential of the Arctic Islands and it was his enthusiasm which led many oil companies to acquire holdings in the region. So convinced was he of the future of the area that he invested much of his own time and financial resources in conducting geological surveys which culminated, primarily through his personal efforts, in the formation of Panarctic Oils Ltd., a consortium of government and industry participants, to search for the oil and gas he knew was there. Panarctic has already confirmed his predictions by making two major natural gas discoveries.

Born in Edmonton in 1905, Dr. Sproule was educated in Alberta and at the University of Toronto. He began his career as a member of the Geological Survey of Canada Field Parties in 1927, moving to Imperial Oil as geologist and exploration manager, Saskatchewan Operation, in 1939. After serving as chief advisory geologist to International Petroleum Co. from 1946 to 1951, he formed J.C. Sproule and Associates and built an international reputation as one of Canada's leading geological consultants.

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1-7130

INFORMATION TEAM TO VISIT EASTERN ARCTIC



OTTAWA (June 29, 1971)--The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today announced that an information team will visit Eastern Arctic communities next month as part of a long range project to improve communications with northern residents.

Present plans call for other information teams to visit the Baffin area before the summer is over and the Central and Western Arctic later in the year.

Mr. Chrétien stressed that the purpose of the teams is to set up a mechanism for establishing a more effective two-way exchange of information.

The first team is scheduled to begin a proposed two-week tour of the Keewatin area on July 5. It will be headed by Frank McCall, Regional Director of Northern Resources for the Department in Yellowknife. The team will include a representative of the Northwest Territories government, a geologist, a water, lands and forest development and conservation specialist, and an Eskimo interpreter. Communities to be visited will include Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Baker Lake and possibly Whale Cove, if airstrip landing and takeoff conditions permit.

The need for improved communications has been made necessary by the increasing pace of oil, gas and mineral exploration in the north, often carried out without residents of the exploration areas being informed in advance, or being told about measures the exploration people are required by government to take to ensure that there is minimum disruption of the environment.

Mr. Chrétien said, "I am concerned that we should have a deeper understanding of the needs of northern residents and gain a closer insight into their fears that exploration will interfere unduly with their way of life, including hunting, trapping and fishing activities. I am equally concerned that

northern residents should be fully informed about what oil, gas and mineral exploration involves and the steps my Department is taking to ensure that development of northern resources proceeds in a controlled and orderly fashion."

The Minister added, "In the absence of a free, two-way flow of information, this kind of mutual understanding is impossible to achieve. This is why we are sending information teams into the northern communities. Members of the teams will talk to the people in the various places visited about resource development activities in the north, but what is perhaps even more important, they will also listen carefully to what the northern residents themselves have to say."

To assist them in their task of communicating with their northern audiences, the teams will employ visual aids in the form of a specially made film which contrasts the old way of life in the north with the new, and will leave behind them copies of a new tabloid publication devoted entirely to news about various federal government programs for the north.

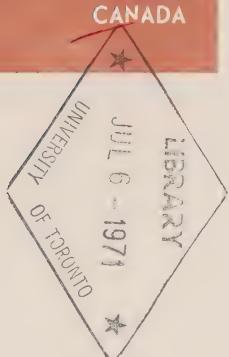
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1-7131

NATIONAL PARKS TO LAUNCH JUNIOR WARDEN PROGRAM

OTTAWA, (June 30, 1971) - Thirty-two youths from Ontario, Québec and the Maritime Provinces will become the first National Parks Junior Wardens next week Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

The youths, selected by the Boy's Clubs of Canada, will take part in experimental Junior Warden programs at Georgian Bay Islands National Park in Ontario and Fundy National Park in New Brunswick. If this pilot project is successful plans will be considered to expand the program next summer.

Between 16 and 17 years of age, the boys come from some 22 towns and cities in five eastern Canadian provinces. Each was recommended by the local Boys' Club of Canada, had to pass a medical and write an essay on some aspect of National Park activities.

The program will start July 5 and run for seven weeks during which time the boys will study park resources including forest, wildlife and fisheries management as well as forest fire control. They will also be working with the park naturalists on interpretation programs and study water, fire, boating and general safety regulations.

The program is designed not only to make the youths aware of National Park conservation and recreation programs but also to introduce them to potential careers within the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department.

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1-7132

FORT ST. PIERRE TO BE COMMEMORATED AS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA, (July 5, 1971) - Fort St. Pierre, which once stood on the southwest end of Rainy Lake in the present town of Fort Frances, Ontario, will be marked as a national historic site on July 8, over two centuries after it was built as a base for exploration of the northwest.

The historic fort was the first in a series of fortified trading posts built by the La Vérendrye family (Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, his sons and nephew) in their commercial and exploratory ventures, between 1731 and 1743.

The La Vérendrye family led the search for furs, driving the French trade north and west of Lake Superior, while at the same time they sought an overland route to the Pacific.

The plaque-unveiling ceremony at Fort Frances will be chaired by James J. Talman, Ontario member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. John M. Reid, Member of Parliament for Kenora-Rainy River, Ontario will represent Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Jean Chrétien.

Speakers will include Aimo Marshall, mayor of Fort Frances; Irvine Livingston, president of the Rainy River District Historical Society, and Raymond Bruyère, chief of the Couchiching Band.

Although the original structure of Fort St. Pierre has not survived, the new national historic site is located in the general area where the fort is believed to have stood. A full-sized log replica of the structure was recently erected nearby by the Fort Frances Kinsmen Club.

The unveiling of the National Historic Sites Service monument and plaque will be held in conjunction with the Indian Days Fun in the Sun celebration taking place at Fort Frances from July 1 - 10.

BACKGROUND

The search for an overland route to the Pacific, and hence a new and shorter route from Europe to China, pre-occupied explorers of the New World for centuries.

In 1730, backed by a group of Montreal merchants, La Vérendrye set out with his sons and nephew to find that route, financing his explorations through the fur trade.

In 1731, he sent his nephew, Sieur de la Jemeraye, to construct Fort St. Pierre at the head of the Rainy River, on the southwest shore of Rainy Lake. Two forts, then abandoned, had previously been built in the Rainy Lake area - one by Jacques de Noyon in 1668, the other by Robutel de la Noue in 1717.

La Vérendrye arrived at Fort St. Pierre in 1732, staying there several months before moving further west to construct Fort St. Charles on Lake of the Woods, another in the series of forts serving as trading bases and rest stops.

Although the La Vérendryes never reached the Pacific, they proved the North American continent was much wider than previously believed.

Between 1744 and 1758 various other French explorers made use of Fort St. Pierre but it was abandoned by the French during the course of the Seven Years' War. By the time Alexander Mackenzie came through the area in 1789, Fort St. Pierre had disappeared to become a "beautiful meadow surrounded with oakes."

Vivian Astroff
(613) 995-6131

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1-7133

FARMERS' BANK OF RUSTICO, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

OTTAWA, (July 6, 1971) - The Farmers' Bank of Rustico, Prince Edward Island, believed to be the forerunner of the Caisse-Populaire (credit union) movement in North America, will be declared a national historic site at a plaque-unveiling ceremony on July 10.

The ceremony will be chaired by the Rev. Francis W.P. Bolger, PEI representative of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Platform speakers will include Alex B. Campbell, Premier of PEI, and Amos P. Gallant, chairman of the St. Augustine Parish Historical Committee. Senator Florence Elsie Inman, Montague, PEI, will represent Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The commemorative plaque will be unveiled by Theophile Blanchard and a prayer of dedication given by the Rev. John Gallant.

The Farmers' Bank building, located 17 miles north of Charlottetown, at South Rustico, is now used as a parish hall.

Chartered in 1864, the Farmers' Bank of Rustico is credited as being the first people's bank in Canada and probable forerunner of the Caisse Populaire movement. The bank's directors and shareholders were Acadian farmers and fishermen. It is a tribute to their spirit of co-operation that the bank was able to survive for 30 years until 1894.

BACKGROUND

The idea for the Bank of Rustico was produced by a study group organized, in the early 1860's, by Father Georges-Antoine Belcourt for his parish of farmers and fishermen.

It was imperative for these people to have access to credit facilities where they could procure loans at reasonable rates of interest.

Rustico, like other Acadian towns and communities, had never recovered from the conditions of extreme hardship caused by their expulsion from Nova Scotia in 1755. Money lenders were the only source of capital and their excessive interest rates forced the farmers and fishermen to hold credit with local merchants for supplies until surplus produce could be exchanged for their debts. The establishment of large banks in Charlottetown with high interest rates and severe penalties for failure to meet payments did not help their plight.

In 1863 a petition was presented to the government and after a year of negotiations the statute for establishment of the Farmers' Bank of Rustico received royal assent.

Father Belcourt designed and engineered the red sandstone building built by his parishioners to house the bank.

The bank did improve the lot of the people in spite of the low initial capital of \$3900, and its operations soon expanded to include English-speaking residents of Prince Edward Island as well as the Acadians.

Records indicate that the success of the Farmers' Bank of Rustico played a big part in the rise of the Caisse Populaire. Alphonse Desjardins, founder of the Caisse Populaire, was impressed as a Hansard reporter in Ottawa by discussions in the House of Commons of the bank's function.

The Farmers' Bank of Rustico was not able to withstand competition very long following PEI's entry into Confederation and the institution of the National Banking Act. It did survive for another 20 years though and in the annals of Canadian history remains as an outstanding example of people's co-operation.

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1-7135

TWO CENTURIES OF HISTORY AT THIRD ANNUAL PRESCOTT
MILITARY PAGEANT

OTTAWA (July 12 1971) - Four bands will strike the tunes of history when Fort Wellington National Historic Park, at Prescott, Ontario, becomes the scene of the third annual military pageant on July 17th. The pageant, the only one of its kind in Canada, will feature both Canadian and American regiments reflecting segments of 200 years of military history on this continent.



Some 200 men in period uniforms, carrying authentic muskets, will highlight this military pageant sponsored by the Prescott Chamber of Commerce. The First Maryland Regiment, a revolutionary unit from Baltimore, and the Canadian Guard from Parliament Hill, along with the colorful "Drums of Fort Henry" will take part.

Platform speakers at the opening ceremony will include Gordon Blair, MP for Grenville-Carleton, the Honourable F.M. Cass, speaker of the Ontario Legislature, Mayor Pat Kingston of Prescott and former mayor Don Irvine.

The First Maryland Regiment, the featured group of the day, will set up a war encampment of the American Revolution Saturday morning. Members of their group will demonstrate crafts of the 1770 period in the tented area.

This regiment will also open the two-hour afternoon military pageant on the 11-acre Fort field with a display of battle tactics using muskets and field artillery.

The "Drums of Fort Henry" and the Public Service Detachment of the Canadian Armed Forces will also carry out manoeuvres.

A two-hour band concert will follow the manoeuvres.

A touch of civilian 18th-century life and color will be added to the day by the Grenville Historical Society. Members, dressed in period costume, will welcome visitors with maple leaf pins.

Admission for the day's events will be free. The pageant is sponsored by the Prescott Chamber of Commerce to promote Fort Wellington National Historic Park and give Canadian and American visitors an opportunity to see the color and pageant that is part of their history.

Fort Wellington has been under the care of the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (formerly Department of Interior) since 1923 and is administered by the National Historic Sites Service.

In the event of rain the Prescott Military Pageant will be held on Sunday July 18th.

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1-7137

CHRÉTIEN TO VISIT THE SOVIET ARCTIC



OTTAWA (July 14, 1971)—When the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, arrives in Moscow next week he will be the first member of the Canadian Government to visit the Soviet Union since Prime Minister Trudeau signed protocol papers encouraging exchanges of people and information between this country and the U.S.S.R. during his highly successful trip there last May.

Mr. Chrétien is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union from July 19 to August 5 at the head of a delegation consisting of Canadian businessmen, his Parliamentary Secretary and officials of his Department, to study Soviet government programs for northern development, including those involving environmental and social factors which pose for the Russians problems similar to those in Canada's North.

Accompanying Mr. Chrétien will be his Parliamentary Secretary, J. Judd Buchanan, M.P.; Stuart Hodgson, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories; A. D. Hunt, Assistant Deputy Minister who has special responsibilities for the development of northern Canada; Charles R. Hetherington, President, Panarctic Oils Limited; Aimé St. Amand of the Montreal consulting engineering firm of St. Amand-Vezina-Vinet-Brassard; John M. Lowe, General Manager, Northern Canada Power Commission; Jean Fournier, Executive Assistant to Mr. Chrétien; R. M. Hill, Manager of the Inuvik Research Laboratory, and Walter Slipchenko, Research Officer of the Department's Northern Science Research Division.

The Canadian party will have discussions with senior Soviet officials in Moscow and Leningrad and the remainder of the time will be spent visiting various centres in Siberia where they will have an opportunity to study resource development in certain areas of the Soviet North; the social and economic development of the native people; a hydro-electric project, an operating pipeline and a gas field on permafrost.

Commenting on plans for his visit to the Soviet Arctic, Mr. Chrétien said exchanges of delegations and access to each other's northern experiences in human as well as in scientific and technological terms would be of direct benefit to Canada and could also assist in the development of harmonious and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries.

The Minister expressed the hope that it would be the fore-runner of many exchange visits by both countries based upon the Canada-Soviet Protocol on Consultations signed by the Prime Minister in Moscow recently and confirmed that he will discuss with Soviet officials a program for expanded bilateral northern exchanges with the U.S.S.R., particularly in the areas of science and technology, including the design, construction and operation of buildings and other structures on permafrost; the management and development problems related to conservation and pollution; living standards in northern areas and government assistance for native populations.

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FIRST TRANS-CANADA COMMUNICATIONS LINK TO BE
COMMEMORATED AT HUMBOLDT.



OTTAWA, (July 21, 1971) - The Dominion Telegraph,
a 1,300-mile link between Manitoba and British Columbia
and the first rapid trans-Canadian line of communication,
will be marked as a national historic site on July 23rd
at Humboldt, Saskatchewan.

Otto Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, will represent Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, at the plaque unveiling ceremony. A.R. Turner, Chairman and Saskatchewan member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada will chair the ceremony.

The monument and plaque will be situated in a Provincial Historic Park at Humboldt, near a reconstruction of the Dominion Telegraph station being built by many private donors interested in preserving the history of Humboldt.

Guest speakers at the ceremony will include E. Tchorzewski, MLA, Humboldt, representing Allan Blakeney, Premier of Saskatchewan and G.R. Barnes, Mayor of Humboldt. The prayer of dedication will be given by the Rev. Jerome Weber, Humboldt.

The Dominion Telegraph was a significant factor in the settlement of the Canadian Prairies, particularly for Canadian Pacific Railway. The Humboldt station, 60 miles east of Saskatoon, was the midway point on the Prairie section of the telegraph line.

The pioneer operators and linemen of the Dominion Telegraph persevered during times of great hardship in the settlement of the Canadian Northwest.

Background

By the early 1870's Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was a fact. The new government was at once faced with settling the northwest as well as completing a communications link with British settlements west of the Rocky Mountains.

The first step by the Government was to dispatch a force of 500 men to police the Northwest. These Northwest Mounted Police, few in numbers for the territory they had to cover, emphasized the immediate necessity for quick message transmission, and construction of the Dominion Telegraph began.

Canadians left the civilized life of the east and immigrants came to settle deep in the Canadian wilderness.

The Weldon family pioneered Humboldt -- George Weldon, first telegrapher of Humboldt, his wife, the first female operator, and his sister-in-law. The Weldons, 60 miles from any neighbor, were

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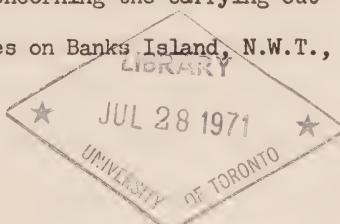
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1-7139

CO-OPERATION IS RECEIVED ON NORTHERN SURVEYS

OTTAWA (July 22, 1971)--The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, said today he was pleased with co-operation received from northern residents and survey companies concerning the carrying out of oil and gas surveys and studies on Banks Island, N.W.T., and near Old Crow in the Yukon.



At recent meetings with Departmental officials, the residents of both Banks Island and Old Crow indicated their acceptance of surveys in their areas under certain conditions.

An agreement in principle between representatives of the Banks Island Trappers' Association, officials of survey companies and government officials was reached at Sachs Harbour, and gravity survey operations are now underway, with trappers acting as monitors to ensure that government guidelines established to protect wildlife on the island are being observed.

All survey groups of Kenting Exploration Services Limited and the Polar Continental Shelf Project of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources which will be working on Banks Island are to be accompanied by local trappers who will be operating on a rotational basis and who will be paid by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The monitors' job is to advise the survey crews as to the location and extent of sensitive areas containing wild animal species and to report on how the gravity survey programs are carried out to the Land Use Inspector of the Department at Inuvik. The inspector has the authority to make alterations in the method, timing, location and extent of the programs as well as to suspend operations should serious damage to wildlife become apparent, or should the operators default in conducting their surveys in accordance with the agreement and with previous stipulations of the Department and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

An agreement was also reached that all future oil exploration conducted on Banks Island would be explained to and discussed with the Trappers' Association and the Sachs Harbour Community Association before Departmental approval is issued for such operations. A schedule of operating conditions for gravity surveys on Banks Island this summer was also set out.

At Old Crow, the village residents held a meeting to discuss oil and gas pipeline surveys and studies being carried out in that area. The Old Crow people indicated that they would not be opposed to having studies made in the general area and would be co-operative with respect to the use of airstrips outside Old Crow by survey crews.

In expressing his pleasure at the co-operation received, Mr. Chrétien said mutual understanding and goodwill on the part of all persons concerned with the north would ensure that all will benefit from the use of the available northern resources.

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1-7140

BOARD OF DIRECTORS NAMED TO INDIAN TRAINING CENTRE
AT RIVERS, MANITOBA

OTTAWA (July 23, 1971) - The appointment of a nine-man Board of Directors to the training centre for Indians at Rivers, Manitoba, has been announced by Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien and David Courchene, President, Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.



Named to the Board of Directors are Howard F. Fontaine, Executive Assistant to the President of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood; Eli Taylor from the Sioux Valley Reserve; Philip Dorion, Band Manager, The Pas Reserve; Angus Spence, President, Manitoba Metis Federation; Robert C. Graham, President, Inter-City Gas Company, Bulloch's Ltd., and Furnasman Supply, Ltd.; Frank Taylor, Mayor of Rivers, Man.; V.M. Rice, Supervisor, Head Office, Royal Bank of Canada, Winnipeg; Lloyd Dulmage, President of the University of Brandon, and R.M. Connelly, Regional Director, Department of Indian Affairs, Winnipeg.

The training project, incorporated under the name Oo-Za-We-Kwun (Yellow Quill) Centre, will establish a comprehensive program to facilitate life skills development by Indian families in a process of transition from rural isolation to an urban employment environment.

It will further provide an atmosphere in which the identity and traditions of the Indian people will be perpetuated, and an area in which the needs and interests of the Indian community as a whole can be examined.

The trainee - family head - and to a certain extent his wife will be provided with employment training in a wage economy as opposed to vocational training on allowances. It is expected that the number of trainees employed will increase from 50 this year to 250 in 1973.

Formation of the training centre at former Canadian Forces Base Rivers, 26 miles north of Brandon, was announced last May by Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien.

In addition to formal training, it is intended to create community structures and recreational programs that will provide for and encourage direct participation by the family unit in conventional municipal, social and recreational activities that would be found in other urban centres.

The name of the Rivers industrial environmental training centre was chosen by the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.

Oo-Za-We-Kwun is the Indian name for Chief Yellow Quill who signed the original Treaty Number 1 in 1871 granting a group of Indians known as the Portage Band "so much land to the south and east side of the Assiniboine River, about twenty miles above the portage, as would furnish 160 acres for each family of five..."

(30)

Keith Johnson
995-6386

Editors Please Note:
Biographical notes
on Directors attached.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OO-ZA-WE-KWUN CENTRE INC.

MR. HOWARD F. FONTAINE

Mr. Fontaine is a Treaty Indian from the Fort Alexander Reserve. He attended senior high school at Fort Alexander, after which he worked for five years with the North American Lumber Company. This was followed by five years with MacMillan Bloedel in Vancouver as a bleach operator in a paper mill. For the last year Mr. Fontaine has served as Executive Assistant to the President of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. He is married and has four children.

MR. ELI TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor is a Sioux Indian from the Sioux Valley Reserve just south of the Rivers Air Base. For many years Mr. Taylor has been very active on the Band Council, having been a Councillor for a total of 14 years and Chief for six years. Mr. Taylor instigated the integrated school program in his area. He is fluent in English and is highly respected by the surrounding non-Indian communities. He has done much to promote inter-community relations between his reserve and non-Indian communities in the entire Brandon area, and is often called upon to speak at social gatherings. He is now

employed by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, and has attended Indian conferences annually for the last 15 years. Mr. Taylor was appointed a Senator of the Manitoba Brotherhood about a year ago.

MR. PHILIP DORION

Mr. Dorion was born and raised on The Pas Reserve. He attended school in the Prince Albert, Norway House and Dauphin Indian Residential Schools up to Grade XII. After completing high school, he worked with the Imperial Oil Company and then took a one-year diesel mechanics course in Winnipeg. Upon graduation he worked for over two years for Manitoba Hydro as a diesel plant operator. For the last three years he has been Band manager of The Pas Reserve, one of the more progressive Bands in Manitoba. Mr. Dorion is 28 years of age, is married, and has three children.

MR. ANGUS SPENCE

Mr. Angus Spence is President of the Manitoba Metis Federation. He was born, raised and educated in the Eddystone District of the St. Rose area of Manitoba. He has been a very successful

farmer in both mixed farming and ranching. He owns a herd of over 250 head of cattle. He was one of the original organizers of the Manitoba Metis Federation in 1967 and served for two years as its Vice-President for the Dauphin Region. In January, 1970, he was elected President of the Manitoba Metis Federation for a period of two years. Mr. Spence played an active role with the Provincial Northern Task Force a year ago. He is a member of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission and a Board member of the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, and also of the Northern Regional (northern Manitoba) Development Corporation. Mr. Spence is married and has 7 children.

ROBERT G. GRAHAM

Mr. Graham is a well-known businessman, President of Inter-City Gas Company Limited, Bulloch's Ltd. and Furnasman Supply Ltd. He is a commerce graduate of McGill University and a member of the Board of Directors of UNAS Investments Ltd. (a public investment company controlled by the Toronto-Dominion Bank). Mr. Graham and his company (Inter-City Gas) share a community of interest in the economy of Rivers.

MAYOR FRANK TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor has been Mayor of Rivers for many years. He was a member of the General Committee established by the Regional Director to review the proposed training program, and a member of the Industrial Sub-Committee. Mr. Taylor was an early and enthusiastic supporter of the program.

MR. V.M. RICE

Mr. Rice is supervisor, Head Office, Winnipeg, of the Royal Bank of Canada. His experience in banking and industry is extensive. The local bank at Rivers is a Royal Bank branch and their involvement both with the people at the Center and the industries involved will be significant. The bank's industrial department resources could be of significant value to the program.

DR. LLOYD DULMAGE

Dr. Dulmage is president of the University of Brandon. In addition, he is a member of the Provincial Council of Community

Colleges for Manitoba. The University of Brandon is playing an increasingly important role with respect to higher education and Indian people and is carrying a very active program of mature student enrollment.

MR. R.M. CONNELLY

Mr. Connelly was born in St. Laurent, Manitoba, and is fully bilingual. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Ottawa and a Bachelor of Education from the University of Manitoba. He joined the Public Service in 1951, serving as a teacher and principal in Indian schools on the Sandy Bay Indian Reserve until 1958 when he was appointed Regional Inspector of Indian Schools in the province of Saskatchewan. In late 1964 Mr. Connelly returned to Manitoba as Regional Director of Indian Affairs. He is married and has six children.

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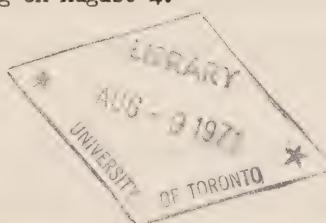
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1-7142

SECOND INFORMATION TEAM TO VISIT BAFFIN ISLAND

OTTAWA (August 4, 1971)--The second in a series of tours of the north by departmental information teams announced in June by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will involve communities in the Baffin Island area. The team will be in the area for about a week, starting on August 4.



The first tour took place in June and covered the District of Keewatin. The object of the information teams is to improve two-way communications with northern residents.

Mr. Chrétien said, "The effectiveness of the program has been amply demonstrated by the favourable results, both for the Department and the people in the north, achieved by the pioneer information team that toured the District of Keewatin in June.

"With the continual growth of activity in resource exploration and development on Baffin Island, and in particular the Baffinquest Program involving seismic and hydrographic surveys to be conducted in Baffin Bay, it is important to explain to the local people, whose way of life is dependent on hunting and fishing, the precautions being taken by the government to ensure there is minimum disruption of the environment and to know their needs to ensure that these measures constitute an effective protection of their means of livelihood."

The second information team will be headed, as was the first, by Frank McCall, Regional Director of Northern Resources for the Department in Yellowknife. The team will include representatives of the Northwest Territories Government, including the Superintendent of Game.

Communities to be visited on Baffin Island will include Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Broughton Island, Clyde River and Pond Inlet.

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ARTHUR MEIGHEN, FORMER CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER,
TO BE COMMEMORATED

OTTAWA, (August 19, 1971)-- The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, who at the age of 46 became Canada's youngest Prime Minister, will be commemorated at a federal plaque-unveiling ceremony on August 22 at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

He was born in Ontario and moved west as a young man to settle and practice law in Portage la Prairie. At the age of 33 he was elected to represent Portage as a Conservative member in the House of Commons, beginning his distinguished political career.

The commemorative ceremony will be chaired by George Anderson, Manitoba member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Speakers will include Gerald R. Cobbe, federal Member of Parliament for Portage, representing Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; A. Russell Paultey, Manitoba Minister of Labour representing Edward Schreyer, Premier of Manitoba; and W.A. Linden, mayor of Portage la Prairie. The plaque and monument will be unveiled by Mrs. Arthur Meighen. The monument, of local Tyndall stone (limestone native to Manitoba), bears a bilingual tablet and a sundial.

(Background follows)

Arthur Meighen: 1874-1960

Born in Perth County, Ontario, Arthur Meighen attended the University of Toronto before moving west in 1898. He studied law in Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie and was called to the Manitoba Bar in 1903.

Elected to the House of Commons as Conservative member for Portage la Prairie in 1908, he soon attracted attention for his sharp mind and skill in debate. In 1913 he was made Solicitor General, and in 1917 entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State. That same year Sir Robert Borden's Union Government took office and Meighen became Secretary of the Interior.

He succeeded Borden as Prime Minister--the only Manitoba citizen ever to hold the position--and at the age of 46 became the youngest Prime Minister in Canadian history. He held the post from July 10, 1920 to December 29, 1921 when the general election brought defeat to Meighen's Union party and he lost his Portage la Prairie seat.

At this time the Union Party broke up and Meighen became the leader of the revived Conservative Party. During the constitutional crisis of 1926 when Governor-General Lord Byng refused to dissolve parliament at the request of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Meighen again formed a government which lasted from June 29 until September 25 when the Conservatives were defeated in the House and in an ensuing election. Resigning as leader of the party, Meighen left political life for the first time to begin a new career at the age of 52 as vice president and general counsel for General Securities Limited.

In 1932 Meighen re-entered politics, appointed by R. B. Bennett as government leader in the Senate and Minister without Portfolio. In 1941, although he opposed his own nomination, Meighen again became Conservative leader, gave up his Senate seat to run for election, and was defeated. The following year he supported John Bracken, Liberal-Progressive Premier of Manitoba for the party leadership, and then again left political life.

Arthur Meighen inspired both admiration and dislike. He was responsible for and suffered the political consequences of many wide-ranging measures during World War I, including nationalization of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways; the controversial Military Service Act of 1917 (conscription) which almost split the country; and the deeply resented War-time Elections Act of 1917 by which men of enemy alien birth were disenfranchised, and the immediate female relatives of men serving overseas were enfranchised. He also did much of the planning for return to a peacetime society after demobilization.

As Acting Minister of Justice during the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919, he gained a reputation for favouring big business at the expense of labour. He helped revise the Criminal Code under which the strike leaders were tried.

A brilliant but uncompromising leader and a peerless debater, Meighen aroused too many antagonistic feelings to win support of the country as a whole. He was respected and admired for his courage, integrity, strong sense of duty, and concern for the unfortunate.

In 1959 he and Mrs. Meighen were received by Queen Elizabeth on the Yacht Britannia in Toronto. He was Her Majesty's senior Canadian Privy Councillor and the senior Canadian member of the Imperial Privy Council.

Arthur Meighen died August 7, 1960, in Toronto, and after a state funeral was buried in St. Mary's, Ontario. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

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1-7156

YUKON ROAD TO BE EXTENDED TO B.C. BORDER

OTTAWA (August 24, 1971) -- The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Public Works, announced today that a \$424,937 contract has been awarded to General Enterprises Limited of Whitehorse, Yukon, for two miles of road construction which will complete the Yukon section of the Carcross to Skagway, Alaska, road.

The two miles of new construction will complete the road running southeast from Carcross along the shore of Tagish Lake and southwest along the western shore of Windy Arm to the British Columbia and Yukon border--an overall distance of 15 miles.

When the remaining sections are completed the road will run south from the B.C./Yukon border for 18 miles, touching the western shore of Tutshi Lake, turn east for 10 miles and then south to Skagway along the Skagway River--a total distance of 59 miles.

The existing road runs north from Carcross to the northeast, a distance of 35 miles and connects Carcross with the Alaska Highway.

The new highway when completed will be the first road link between the two historic cities of Whitehorse and Skagway, travelling through areas made famous during the Gold Rush of 1898.

It will open an auto route to the public through some of the most scenic areas in Canada's northwest.

Mr. Chrétien said, "In addition to the obvious economic importance in facilitating resource development it will do much to foster the tourist and outdoor recreation potential in the area."

Skagway is a deep water, ice-free port and is now serviced only by the White Pass and Yukon Railroad constructed during 1898-1900 to handle the needs of the Klondike Gold Rush. It links Skagway with Carcross and Whitehorse in the Yukon.

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ALFRED DANIEL TREMBLAY IS NEW SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK

OTTAWA (August 31, 1971)-- The appointment by the Public Service Commission of Alfred Daniel Tremblay, 51, as superintendent of Pukaskwa National Park, Ontario, was announced today by J. J. Seguin, director of the central region of the National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



Mr. Tremblay, who had been superintendent of La Mauricie National Park, Quebec, since December 1970, will assume his duties immediately.

Previous to his work at La Mauricie, Mr. Tremblay was employed by the parks branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests in North Bay, Ontario. In 1957 he became park supervisor responsible for the planning, development, administration and operation of five provincial parks and two park reserves.

Pukaskwa National Park, recently created as the twenty-fifth National Park, is the fourth in Ontario and the largest National Park in eastern Canada. It extends over 725 square miles of wilderness area on the north shore of Lake Superior. The land, part of the Precambrian Shield, and rugged in nature, contains many lakes and rivers and a wide variety of wildlife.

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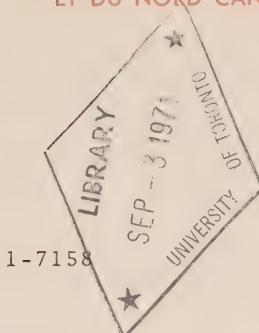


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NINE STUDENTS TO RECEIVE NATIONAL PARKS SCHOLARSHIPS

OTTAWA (September 1, 1971) - Nine Canadians have been awarded National Parks Service of Canada scholarships for graduate studies in national park and outdoor recreation fields, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

The scholarships, worth \$2,000 each, are designed to encourage students toward specialized careers in the management, interpretation and development of Canada's national parks system. In the past two years this system has expanded from 19 to 25 parks and is now represented in every province in a chain from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans.

One of this year's winners, George C. Weary of Pointe Claire, Québec was a recipient of a 1970-71 scholarship. Mr. Weary, 25, obtained his bachelor of science in agriculture and his master's degree in wildlife biology at McGill. He will study toward his doctorate in ecology at Carleton University.

Other 1971-72 winners are: Emile Audy, 24, from Ancienne-Lorette, Québec who will work toward a master's degree in ecology at Laval University where he previously obtained a bachelor of science in biology; Hélène Mercier, 21, of Québec City who will study for a master's degree in regional planning at Ottawa University and holds a bachelor of arts in resource management from Laval University; Simon Lunn, 22, from Louisbourg, Nova Scotia who will work for a master's degree in ecology at Acadia University where he obtained his bachelor of science in biology;

Dennis Dubé, 29, from Edmonton, Alberta who will work for a master's degree in ecology at the University of Alberta and obtained his bachelor of science in wildlife biology at Montana State University; Harry French, 23, from Willowdale, Ontario who will study for a master's degree in resource development at the University of Guelph and holds a bachelor of science in forestry from the University of Toronto; John O'Brien, 28, from Agincourt, Ontario who will study for a master's degree in regional planning at the University of British Columbia and obtained a bachelor of arts at the University of Toronto; William Masyk, 31, from Calgary, Alberta who will study toward a master's degree in recreation and wildlands management and holds a bachelor of arts in political geography from the University of Manitoba; Mrs. Lynne May, 24, from Ottawa, Ontario who will work for a master's degree in recreational planning at the University of Toronto and was awarded a bachelor of arts in urban and regional planning by the University of Waterloo.

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MASTERWORKS ESKIMO SCULPTURE EXHIBITION TO TOUR WORLD

OTTAWA (September 23, 1971)—The biggest and most comprehensive collection of Eskimo sculpture ever assembled is currently being drawn together in Ottawa for a world tour to six major centres, it was announced today by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

"These pieces of sculpture clearly bear witness to the fact that sculpture by Eskimo Canadians has 'come of age'... reached a level of achievement worthy of acknowledgement in the international art world," said Mr. Chrétien. "The quality of the work is exceptional and will make a great and affirmative impact on the art world not only as an ethnic but as a contemporary art form. My Department is very proud to be associated with the Masterworks Exhibition."

Entitled Sculpture of the Inuit: Masterworks of the Canadian Arctic, the exhibition will open at the Vancouver Art Gallery on November 9, 1971; at Le Grand Palais in Paris in mid-February 1972; at the Nationalmuseet in Copenhagen in mid-April; at the British Museum in London in mid-July; at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in mid-October and at Ottawa's National Museum of Man in mid-January, 1973.

The idea originated with Mrs. Doris Shadbolt, curator of the Vancouver Art Gallery and a member of the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council. The collection comprises 405 sculptures, including some group pieces, represents 117 artists from 24 Northern communities and has taken more than three years to prepare. All of the sculpture is presently in the Museum of Man in Ottawa where showcases are in preparation for shipment to Vancouver next month.

Funding and organization of the exhibition have been provided by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of National Defence, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the National Museum of Man, the Canada Council, and the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council.

A working committee of three under the chairmanship of Mrs. Shadbolt was formed to look after the formidable day-to-day detail of assembling an exhibition of this magnitude. Other members of the committee are James Houston, designer, writer, and the man who introduced printmaking techniques in the Arctic. Mr. Houston is the author of Eskimo Prints, and the Canadian award winning books Takta' liktak, and The White Archer as well as Eagle Mask, Akavak and his most recent book The White Dawn. The third member of the committee is Professor George Swinton of the University of Manitoba School of Art, an authority on Eskimo art and author of the book Eskimo Sculpture.

The Masterworks Exhibition covers the story of Eskimo sculpture and carving through the centuries. One quarter is made up of prehistoric and historic pieces - the former consisting of archeological finds from Thule and Dorset the oldest piece of which dates from 720 B.C., and the latter which comprise nineteenth century finds by whalers and traders, together with pieces dating from around 1948.

As well as sculpture from more than 70 private collectors works for the Masterworks Exhibition have been loaned from the following:

The American Museum of Natural History, New York
The Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto
The Canadian Guild of Crafts (Quebec Branch), Montreal
The Edmonton Art Gallery, Edmonton
Eskimo Museum (organized by Oblate Diocese), Churchill
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba
The Innuit Gallery of Eskimo Art, Toronto
MacMillan-Bloedel Limited, Vancouver
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
Le Ministère des Affaires culturelles du Québec, Québec
The Royal Ontario Museum, Department of Ethnology, Toronto
Toronto Dominion Bank, Eskimo Art Collection, Toronto
The Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver
The Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

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